

**Report on the Comparative
Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort,
and Fiscal Stress
of Virginia's Counties and Cities
2000/2001**



**Commission on Local Government
Commonwealth of Virginia**

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This report, which constitutes the fifteenth in an annual series of analyses published by the Commission on Local Government, examines the comparative fiscal condition of Virginia's counties and cities. The Commission's reports are a continuance, with certain modifications, of research initially undertaken by the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission to analyze the relative fiscal burdens borne by the Commonwealth's localities.

REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA

In measuring revenue capacity at the county and city levels, the Commission on Local Government has employed the Representative Tax System (RTS) methodology, whose early development can be traced from the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to the University of Virginia and, in turn, to the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission. With regard to a selected time frame, the RTS approach isolates five resource bases that capture, directly or indirectly, aspects of private-sector affluence which local governments can tap in financing their programmatic objectives. As applied to any given jurisdiction, the computational procedure rests centrally upon the multiplication of each resource-base indicator (e.g., real property true valuation or adjusted gross income) by the associated statewide average rate of return--i.e., the revenue yield to all county and city governments per unit of the stipulated resource. Once the full set of jurisdictional wealth dimensions has been covered by this weighting operation, the five resulting arithmetic products are added to generate a cumulative measure of local capacity, the magnitude of which is then divided by the population total for

the designated county or city. The latter calculation produces a statistic gauging, in per capita terms, the collections which the target jurisdiction would realize from taxes, service charges, regulatory licenses, fines, forfeitures, and various other extractive mechanisms (i.e., potential revenue) if local public officials established resource-base levies at statewide average values.¹

REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA, 2000/2001²

Over the course of 2000/2001, the statewide average level³ of revenue

¹An extended discussion of capacity measurement can be found in the Technical Appendix of this document.

²The capacity, effort, and stress index computations generated by the Commission have been derived from various baseline indicators, some of which are linked to time dimensions other than the fiscal year. Consequently, it would be inappropriate to treat 2000/2001 (or each of the earlier periods covered in our analysis) as if the designated interval fully coincided with the standard time period denoting the fiscal year.

³Many of the tabular exhibits attached to the present report display statistics for two measures of central tendency--the mean and the median. In relation to a numerically scaled variable, the mean (or average) represents the sum of the scores for all cases (localities in the present instance) divided by the total number of cases. The median denotes the midpoint of the data distribution when its constituent values are hierarchically ordered and, accordingly, partitions the case scores into two groups of equal size. Although the mean is a more familiar statistical tool than the median, the latter measure may be analytically preferable with respect to an ordered data series containing a relatively small number of extreme scores in one direction or the other. In this regard the Commission notes that the median exhibits less sensitivity than the mean to the statistical pulling effect of such "outliers." See Hubert M. Blalock, Jr., **Social Statistics**, rev. 2d ed. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1979), pp. 66-68; Chava Frankfort-Nachmias and David Nachmias, **Research Methods in the Social Sciences**, 6th ed. (New York: Worth Publishers, 2000), pp. 332-33; and Marija J. Norusis, **SPSS 8.0 Guide to Data Analysis** (Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1998), p. 64.

capacity per capita (see Table 1.1) was \$1,195.98 among the 95 counties and 40 independent cities of Virginia.⁴ During this period, however, the two jurisdictional classes diverged somewhat in their mean-score profiles, with the average revenue-generating potential of counties (\$1,210.67 per capita) slightly exceeding that of cities (\$1,161.07 per resident). Throughout 2000/2001, as indicated by Table 1.2, local capacity scores were distributed over a broad continuum reaching from the Bath County figure (\$4,353.77 per capita) to the Lee County value (\$612.92 per capita). Thus, on the dimension of fiscal ability, the strongest jurisdiction in the Commonwealth surpassed the weakest locality in 2000/2001 by a margin of 7.1 to 1. Based on those extreme values, it would appear that a pronounced degree of variation distinguished the counties and cities of Virginia with respect to their revenue-raising potential. Yet, when the 135 fiscal capacity scores are arranged according to magnitude, it can be seen that in 2000/2001 the per capita values anchoring the middle segment of the data series [i.e., the first and third quartile statistics linked to Danville City (\$865.83) and Charlottesville City (\$1,330.22), respectively] varied by \$464.39, or only 12.4% of the distance separating the minimum and maximum scores for the Commonwealth at large.⁵ In this respect, the jurisdictional capacity scores

⁴Clifton Forge, which was an independent city across 2000/2001, did not revert to the status of a town within Alleghany County until 2001/2002.

⁵As the measure of dispersion for case scores defining the middle component of any hierarchically organized data series, the interquartile range, an indicator reflecting the difference between the first and third quartile statistics (labeled, in order, Q1 and Q3), has been used. (See Blalock, **Social Statistics**, p. 71; and Nachmias and Nachmias, **Research Methods in the Social Sciences**, p. 337.) Given a set of 135 unique jurisdictional values, the first and third quartile figures denote, respectively, the levels below which 24.4 percent and 74.8 percent of the case scores are

manifested appreciably less differentiation than might be gathered from the overall width of the statewide continuum.

In terms of regional variation in local revenue capacity, Table 1.5 discloses that the counties and cities of Northern Virginia attained the highest average fiscal ability level (\$2,129.42 per capita) in the Commonwealth during 2000/2001.⁶ These jurisdictions, on average, materially outpaced localities within the Richmond and Northern Piedmont regions, the sections of the State ranking second and third (with mean per capita scores of \$1,494.26 and \$1,416.78, respectively) in revenue-generating potential. Among the principal geographic divisions of the Commonwealth, Southwest Virginia yielded the lowest jurisdictional

positioned in terms of magnitude. With regard to a numerically scaled set of fiscal ability statistics, the Commission observes that the subgroup delimited by, and inclusive of, Q1 and Q3 encompasses the per capita values whose associated rank scores extend from 34 (relatively low capacity) through 102 (relatively high capacity). This sector of the distribution, then, accounts for slightly over half (N=69) of the county and city statistics.

⁶In analyzing geographic diversity with respect to revenue capacity per capita, revenue effort, and fiscal stress, the Commission has divided the State into nine regions: Southwest Virginia (Planning Districts 1, 2, and 3), the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (Planning Districts 4, 5, 11, and 12), the Northern Valley (Planning Districts 6 and 7), Northern Virginia (Planning District 8), the Northern Piedmont (Planning Districts 9, 10, and 16), Southside (Planning Districts 13, 14, and 19), Richmond (Planning District 15), the Chesapeake Fringe (Planning Districts 17, 18, and 22), and Tidewater (Planning District 23). It should be noted that the latter region subsumes the two groups of localities which formerly comprised Planning Districts 20 and 21. These planning districts were merged under the rubric of the Hampton Roads Planning District on July 1, 1990. [For a detailed discussion of the regional breakdown employed by the Commission (as displayed in Tables 1.5, 3.5, and 6.6), see James W. Fonseca, "The Geography of Virginia," **The University of Virginia News Letter** (Charlottesville: Institute of Government, 1981), vol. 57, no. 11.]

capacity average (\$832.67 per capita) in 2000/2001. The aggregate mean statistic for the counties and cities of this region, as well as the averages for localities in the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (\$967.62 per capita) and Southside (\$968.96 per capita), covered a measurement range extending from 54.5% to 60.9% below the average score registered by the jurisdictions constituting Northern Virginia.⁷ Indeed, the typical locality in the Northern Virginia region displayed a revenue-raising potential at least 1.42 times greater than that of the average jurisdiction in any other section of the Commonwealth over 2000/2001.

Apart from the regional distinctions in the data, local capacity scores, as previously noted, varied to some extent along jurisdictional class lines in 2000/2001. During that period (see Table 1.1), the county revenue capacity average exceeded the corresponding municipal statistic by \$49.60 per capita, a variance of 4.3%. Over the same time period, according to Table 1.2, 51.6% (N=49) of Virginia's counties, but only 45.0% (N=18) of the cities statewide, recorded fiscal ability levels greater than the Commonwealth median value of \$1,063.39, the statistic falling halfway between the lowest and highest values of the numerically scaled capacity distribution.⁸ Jurisdictional class differences in revenue-generating potential can also be found in Tables 1.3 and 1.4, which compare fiscal capabilities with respect to 53 pairs of adjacent cities and counties.

⁷As indicated by Table 1.5, the median value relative to jurisdictions in the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone was appreciably stronger than that of the localities comprising Southside.

⁸In 2000/2001 Greene County was the "midpoint" jurisdiction on the revenue capacity continuum.

Throughout 2000/2001, as these exhibits reveal, counties manifested higher levels of capacity than their neighboring cities across 33, or 62.3%, of the cases. In each of 14 instances, the revenue-raising potential of the county surpassed that of the contiguous city by at least 25%, with the differential being greater than 50% in seven cases. To the extent that cities surpassed their adjoining counties in revenue capacity, the margin of variance reached the 25% threshold in eight cases, two of which yielded interjurisdictional cleavages exceeding 50%. In sum, the statistical data establish that the counties of Virginia displayed, as a rule, stronger fiscal ability than the State's cities during 2000/2001. However, the full body of evidence fails to disclose a pattern of sharp jurisdictional class differentiation in terms of revenue capacity during that fiscal period.

CHANGE IN REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA, 1996/1997-2000/2001

As documented in Table 2.1, the overall average per capita level of jurisdictional revenue capacity climbed from \$1,075.46 to \$1,195.98 between 1996/1997 and 2000/2001.⁹ During that time span, the typical Virginia locality experienced growth in its revenue-raising potential at a mean periodic rate of 2.48%; and, by the close of 2000/2001, counties and cities throughout the Commonwealth, on the average, were 10.30% stronger relative to their 1996/1997 fiscal ability thresholds. Significantly, over the same interval, state and local governments nationwide faced an average rise

⁹Table 2.2 indicates that the statewide median value, while rising in three fiscal periods after 1996/1997, diminished slightly across 1999/2000.

of 12.78% in the prices charged for goods and services purchased.¹⁰ Thus, from 1996/1997 through 2000/2001 the revenue-generating potential of Virginia's counties and cities tended to expand at a pace distinctly slower than the rate of inflation confronting public-sector economies across the nation.¹¹

According to Tables 2.3¹² and 2.4, nearly one-third of Virginia's localities (N=44) exhibited continuously increasing levels of revenue capacity in per capita terms between 1996/1997 and 2000/2001. With respect to that interval, 66 of the remaining jurisdictions recorded fiscal ability growth in three of the four measurement periods. On a per capita basis, then, 81.5% of the Commonwealth's localities sustained capacity expansion during most, if not all, of the time span in question. Yet the statistical evidence also indicates that 67 counties and 24 cities witnessed reductions in their revenue-generating potential at one stage or another across the

¹⁰The cited statistic has been derived from quarterly price index values published in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), **Survey of Current Business**, 82 (August, 2002), Table 3, p. 138.

¹¹The Commission notes, however, that the Virginia context may not have been a simple microcosm of the nation in general relative to the cost pressures faced by state and local governments after 1996/1997. Therefore, caution should be exercised in the application of BEA data to specific localities throughout the Commonwealth.

¹²Regarding the 1996/1997-1999/2000 time frame, the capacity levels of various jurisdictions differ from the pertinent statistics in Table 2.3 of Commission on Local Government, **Report on the Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort, and Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Counties and Cities: 1999/2000**. In relation to any given measurement period, the revised per capita amounts are based upon updated population estimates from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia. See the Technical Appendix, footnote 10.

periods under consideration.¹³ Indeed, 25 localities manifested declining fiscal ability in multiple periods following 1996/1997. As Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show, several of these jurisdictions (Brunswick County, Wise County, and Martinsville City) experienced three successive instances of diminishing revenue capacity per capita over the time frame covered by the present report. In sum, even though the fiscal ability of the average county or city increased throughout the 1996/1997-2000/2001 interval (see Table 2.1), the per capita magnitude of revenue-raising potential periodically declined for 67.4% of all localities during that measurement span.

As Table 2.5 discloses, no jurisdiction recorded average revenue capacity growth equal to, or greater than, 10% from 1996/1997 through 2000/2001.¹⁴ Yet, the per capita level of fiscal ability increased at an average rate of 8.03% in Loudoun County across the same time dimension. The data further reveal that significant capacity expansion, averaging at least 6%, was manifested by five other localities--Manassas Park City (7.92%), Grayson County (7.37%), Goochland County (7.03%), Clarke County (6.74%), and Fredericksburg City (6.35%).¹⁵ Along with the top-

¹³While per capita diminutions occurred with greatest frequency (N=69) during 1999/2000, the instances of negative change were quite prominent across 1998/1999 (N=27) and 2000/2001 (N=19) as well. Further, it should be noted that approximately three out of every ten localities exhibited modest levels of capacity growth (i.e., relative increases below 2%) in each period following 1997/1998.

¹⁴According to Table 2.4, revenue capacity increases of 10% or higher characterized six localities during 1997/1998, but double-digit margins of capacity expansion typified only two jurisdictions in any given period over the 1998/1999-2000/2001 interval.

¹⁵It is noteworthy that the unit costs of public-sector goods and services increased at an average periodic rate of only 3.06% across state and

ranked jurisdiction, these entities stood in marked contrast to the 39 counties and 18 cities which recorded, on the average, slight relative gains (i.e., increases below 2% each period) or even diminutions in their revenue-raising potential.¹⁶ According to Table 2.5, the weakest patterns of revenue capacity "growth" (as denoted by mean scores lower than 1%) materialized in Bedford City (.86%), Petersburg City (.85%), Campbell County (.84%), Portsmouth City (.80%), Brunswick County (.75%), Prince Edward County (.71%), Smyth County (.63%), Waynesboro City (.63%), Hopewell City (.60%), Henry County (.51%), Danville City (.42%), Accomack County (.41%), Surry County (.35%), Nelson County (.29%), Hampton City (.28%), Buchanan County (.04%), Clifton Forge City (-.25%), Martinsville City (-.32%), Wise County (-1.38%), and Sussex County (-3.49%).¹⁷

local governments nationwide between 1996/1997 and 2000/2001. See the **Survey of Current Business**, as cited in footnote 10, for the price index values underlying this statistic.

¹⁶The six high-growth localities were distributed across Northern Virginia (N=2), the Northern Valley (N=1), the Northern Piedmont (N=1), the Richmond area (N=1), and Southwest Virginia (N=1). As Table 2.5 indicates, the Northern Virginia localities (Loudoun and Manassas Park) were joined in the top 25% of the statewide measurement scale by five of their regional neighbors: Alexandria City (5.59%), Fairfax County (5.53%), Arlington County (5.51%), Falls Church City (5.31%), and Fairfax City (4.64%). In addition, the regions bordering Northern Virginia (i.e., the Northern Valley and the Northern Piedmont) contributed a total of 11 cases to the highest quarter of the data continuum.

¹⁷These jurisdictions fell within the following regions of the Commonwealth: the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (N=6), Southside (N=6), Southwest Virginia (N=3), Tidewater (N=2), the Northern Valley (N=1), the Northern Piedmont (N=1), and the Chesapeake Fringe (N=1). It should be noted that three of the seven regions (the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone, Southside, and Southwest Virginia) accounted for 57.6% (N=19) of all localities defining the lowest quarter of the numerically scaled distribution.

REVENUE EFFORT

The concept of revenue effort focuses on the degree to which county and city governments actually utilize the revenue-generating potential of their respective jurisdictions through the employment of locally controlled funding devices, such as taxes, service charges, and regulatory license fees.¹⁸ With respect to a particular locality, the revenue effort dimension operationally assumes the form of an extraction/capacity ratio, a statistical mechanism in which the sum of jurisdictional revenues across all "own-source" funding categories is divided by the aggregate fiscal ability of the given county or city.¹⁹ Through this indicator the receipts which a specified locality derives from its various private-sector resource bases are gauged in relation to the yield that the jurisdiction could anticipate if local revenue-raising simply reflected the average rates of return for the Commonwealth at large.

¹⁸The Commission's approach to revenue effort is explored at greater length in the Technical Appendix of this report.

¹⁹It should be noted that the personal property tax reimbursement program serves as a conduit for the distribution of non-categorical state aid to Virginia's localities. By definition, this intergovernmental revenue is not germane to the indigenous fiscal effort of the recipient counties and cities. (See Auditor of Public Accounts, **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**, Year Ended June 30, 2001, p. 166.)

REVENUE EFFORT, 2000/2001

In 2000/2001, as Table 3.1 shows, the statewide mean level of jurisdictional revenue effort was .9740. Thus, the typical Virginia locality realized "own-source" collections amounting to 97.4% of indigenous fiscal capacity across the designated time frame. It should be observed, however, that the average degree of revenue effort for cities (1.3483) markedly exceeded the comparable statistic for the Commonwealth overall. A corollary point of still greater importance is that the municipal revenue effort average in 2000/2001 surpassed the corresponding county figure (.8164) by a margin of 65.2%.

During the 2000/2001 fiscal period, the most striking example of city-county variation involved the two localities whose respective revenue effort scores marked the maximum and minimum values statewide. In that instance (see Table 3.2), the Covington City statistic (1.8721) was nearly 3.6 times greater than the score of Lancaster County (.5242). Thus, the extremities of the revenue effort continuum indicate significant diversity in the fiscal exertion of the 135 counties and cities of Virginia. Considerable dispersion in jurisdictional revenue effort values is also revealed by an examination of the case scores defining the "middle half" of the numerically ordered data series. In 2000/2001 the statistics between the top and bottom segments of this distribution extended from 1.2250 (the third quartile) to .7256 (the first quartile) on the statewide scale.²⁰ Thus, the

²⁰The demarcation values were yielded, respectively, by Bedford City and Mathews County. In the context of this report, the revenue effort scores forming the middle sector of an ordered series are ranked from 102 (relatively low effort) through 34 (relatively high effort).

"middle half" of the data continuum accounted for 37.1% of the total scope of interlocal variation in fiscal effort.²¹ Accordingly, county and city revenue effort values, unlike the set of jurisdictional revenue capacity scores, manifested significant divergence with respect to both the mid-range spread and the end points of the full data series.

In terms of regional variation, Table 3.5 reveals that during 2000/2001 the strongest average level of fiscal effort in the Commonwealth (1.2174) was exhibited by localities constituting the Tidewater area. The data also indicate that the counties and cities of this region utilized their revenue capacity, on the average, at rates 14.0% and 22.4% higher, respectively, than the mean scores (1.0678 and .9944) associated with jurisdictions in Northern Virginia and Southside, the areas placing second and third in regional effort.²² Even greater disparities separated the Tidewater section of the Commonwealth from the six remaining regions, five of which recorded local mean values below the jurisdictional average for the State at large (.9740).²³ Indeed, the score for the Chesapeake Fringe, whose localities

²¹The first and third quartiles represent the statistical limits of a sub-scale which actually encompassed 51.1% (N=69) of all jurisdictional scores. See footnote 5.

²²The localities comprising Southside occupied a distinctly lower position (i.e., fifth) relative to the median-score series. Within the latter statistical distribution, the seven counties and one city defining the Richmond area ranked third.

²³Along with their counterparts in each of the three leading regions, the localities of the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone generated a mean score surpassing the statewide average. In median statistical terms (see Table 3.5), only the jurisdictions of Tidewater, Northern Virginia, and the Richmond area yielded central-tendency measures exceeding the aggregate value for the Commonwealth (.8633).

registered the weakest revenue effort average in the State (.7644), lagged 37.2% behind the corresponding statistic for the Tidewater area.

Whatever the regional dimensions of local effort, cities generally employed their own-source revenue capacity in the 2000/2001 period to a strikingly greater extent than counties. Across the State overall, as Table 3.1 establishes, the average level of revenue effort among municipalities during the period in question exceeded that for counties by a substantial margin (greater than \$.53 for every dollar of potential revenue). As additional evidence of this pattern, Table 3.2 reveals that 70.0% (N=28) of the cities in Virginia, but only 5.3% (N=5) of the counties statewide, posted revenue effort statistics falling within the highest sector of the numerically graduated distribution (encompassing local scores between 1.2475 and 1.8721). Further, while every municipality in Virginia exhibited a revenue effort value surpassing the overall median statistic for the Commonwealth (.8633) during 2000/2001, 71.6% (N=68) of the 95 counties failed to exceed that benchmark level.²⁴ Accordingly, the "bottom half" of the data continuum, with values ranging from .8633 to .5242, was defined entirely in terms of county effort scores.²⁵

With respect to the issue of jurisdictional class differences, perhaps the most impressive evidence can be found in Tables 3.3 and 3.4, which offer comparative data relative to 53 sets of contiguous cities and counties.

²⁴In 2000/2001 the middle value of the fiscal effort scale was registered by Powhatan County.

²⁵In the strictest sense, this segment of the distribution covered 50.4% of the 135 local statistics.

Throughout 2000/2001, as both exhibits indicate, municipalities surpassed their adjoining counties on the dimension of fiscal effort in 51 (or 96.2%) of the jurisdictional pairings under analysis. Moreover, for each of 30 cases, the revenue effort level of the city was at least 50% greater than that of its neighboring county, and in four of these instances the margin separating the contiguous localities exceeded 100%. As for the two situations in which counties surpassed their adjacent cities, neither case produced a revenue effort difference as large as 15%. An examination of the statistical data for adjoining localities confirms the earlier observation that cities realized, in general, decidedly higher receipts per dollar of potential revenue than counties during 2000/2001. Significantly, according to Table 3.9, this pronounced disparity in the revenue effort of the two jurisdictional classes even materialized across sub-groups of localities that assumed operating and capital obligations of equivalent scope, as gauged by a functional performance index²⁶ resting upon county and city expenditure data.²⁷

²⁶The performance index scores underlying our analysis rest upon a methodology adapted from the work of several researchers affiliated with the Project on Urban Fiscal Strain at the University of Chicago. See Terry Nichols Clark, Lorna C. Ferguson, and Robert Y. Shapiro, "Functional Performance Analysis: A New Approach to the Study of Municipal Expenditures and Debt," **Political Methodology**, vol. 8 (Fall, 1982), pp. 87-123; and Clark and Ferguson, **City Money: Political Processes, Fiscal Strain, and Retrenchment** (New York: Columbia University Press, 1983), pp. 46-52, 314-319. For analytic purposes the 2000/2001 index distribution generated by the Commission's staff has been numerically ordered and grouped into four categories on the basis of the first quartile, median, and third quartile values. It should be noted that, in calculating county and city functional performance statistics relative to a particular fiscal year, the staff of the Commission draws upon jurisdictional spending data tied to 29 operating categories and 4 capital dimensions covered in Exhibits C, C-1 through C-8, and E of the pertinent annual volume of the **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**. For the designated accounting period, every locality is assigned a score of 1 or 0 with regard to each potential spending area as a means of denoting

CHANGE IN REVENUE EFFORT, 1996/1997-2000/2001

During the interval between the end of 1996/1997 and the close of 2000/2001, the average revenue effort of Virginia's 135 counties and cities (see Table 4.1) increased continuously from .9071 to .9740.²⁸ As Tables 4.3 and 4.4 disclose, however, only 10.4% of the localities statewide (i.e., eight counties and six cities) recorded rising levels of revenue effort across all fiscal periods of that time span. As for the remaining jurisdictions, between

whether the jurisdiction actually registered net positive outlays in support of the stipulated function during the budgetary year. On any given performance dimension, the locality receives a value of 0 only if it (a) made no disbursements bearing upon the functional category in question or (b) recorded expenditures whose gross level was equaled or exceeded by cost recoveries (i.e., income from the sale of goods and/or services) associated with the specified field of responsibility. The baseline jurisdictional score, whether 1 or 0, relating to the designated operating or capital dimension is then multiplied by the mean level of spending per resident undertaken by all counties and cities which reported net positive outlays in the given area of budgetary activity. The resulting arithmetic product, when added to the sum of the corresponding values for the 32 other performance categories, yields a weighted measure of the range of functional burdens carried by the target jurisdiction during the fiscal year under review. With respect to Table 3.9, the sharp effort differences along jurisdictional class lines substantially reflect the greater volume and/or unit costs of the goods and services typically delivered by municipal governments in 2000/2001.

²⁷It should also be observed that cities generated, in the main, distinctly greater levels of fiscal effort during 2000/2001 than counties with matching geographic and population characteristics (see Tables 3.5 through 3.8). Although a modest variance in average effort (.1710) distinguished the two jurisdictional classes within Northern Virginia, impressive mean-score differences (from .2624 to .7279) were evident between cities and counties relative to the various other territorial and demographic groupings covered by the previously cited tables.

²⁸While declining slightly in 1997/1998, the median value for the State as a whole manifested growth from one period to the next across the 1998/1999-2000/2001 time frame. See Table 4.2.

27.4% and 51.1% yielded declining effort scores in any given measurement period following 1996/1997.²⁹ The evidence also reveals that 49 counties and 18 cities, or 49.6% of the Commonwealth's localities, posted diminished collections per dollar of revenue capacity during two or more of the periods covered by this report. Further, Tables 4.3 and 4.4 indicate that one of these jurisdictions (i.e., Fairfax County) registered consecutively decreasing effort scores throughout the 1996/1997-2000/2001 interval. Thus, while local fiscal effort gradually climbed on a statewide average basis, most counties and cities experienced reduction in the degree of capacity utilization during at least one stage of the overall time frame.

To the extent that Virginia's local governments displayed rising levels of revenue effort across the time span in question, the highest average growth rates (i.e., increases of at least 6%) were recorded, as shown in Table 4.5, by Page County (11.17%), Powhatan County (8.63%), Cumberland County (8.39%), King George County (8.04%), Bedford County (7.28%), Mecklenburg County (7.08%), King and Queen County (7.06%), and Alleghany County (6.22%).³⁰ More significantly, 30 counties and 14 cities (or 32.6% of all localities) posted mean rates of change in fiscal effort at magnitudes lower

²⁹The revenue effort statistic of a county or city is reduced whenever the locality's own-source revenues fail to keep pace with the rate of growth in its fiscal capacity.

³⁰The leading jurisdictions of the State were located in the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (N=2), Southside (N=2), the Northern Valley (N=1), the Northern Piedmont (N=1), the Richmond area (N=1), and the Chesapeake Fringe (N=1). With respect to the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone and Southside, it should be noted that these regions, along with Southwest Virginia, encompassed 72.7% (N=24) of the localities in the top 25% of the numerically ordered data series.

than 1% during the time frame under review.³¹ According to Table 4.5, 24 of these jurisdictions manifested, on the average, negative "growth" in capacity utilization between 1996/1997 and 2000/2001.³² With regard to the latter jurisdictions, the most notable patterns of relative decline (as gauged by mean scores below -2%) emerged in Falls Church City (-2.07%), Fairfax County (-2.36%), Clarke County (-2.52%), Accomack County (-2.75%), and Amelia County (-4.06%).

FISCAL STRESS

The measurement of fiscal stress, as implemented by the Commission, entails the construction of a three-variable index founded upon chronologically equivalent indicators linked to the most current observation period for which relevant statistics can be obtained across all counties and cities.³³ More precisely, the stress index utilizes jurisdictional measures denoting (1) the level of revenue capacity per capita during a specified fiscal period (currently 2000/2001), (2) the degree of revenue effort over the same time span, and (3) the magnitude of median adjusted gross income for

³¹This profile was most evident in Northern Virginia. Across the nine localities of that region, only Manassas City (with an average growth rate of 2.83%) reached or exceeded the 1% level.

³²The following regional breakdown characterized the 17 counties and 7 cities exhibiting negative levels of average "growth" during that time span: Northern Virginia (N=6), the Northern Piedmont (N=3), the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (N=3), Southwest Virginia (N=2), Southside (N=2), the Northern Valley (N=2), the Richmond area (N=2), the Chesapeake Fringe (N=2), and Tidewater (N=2).

³³The Technical Appendix of this report contains a detailed description of the methodology underlying the fiscal stress index.

individuals and married couples in the pertinent calendar year (presently 2000). With respect to each of these factors, any given county or city is assigned a relative stress score establishing the distance, in standard deviation units, of the specified locality's raw score from the mean of the overall data distribution.³⁴ The foregoing "transformation" procedure ensures the imposition of a common statistical gauge upon the several constituent dimensions of the index. Under the computational technique employed by the Commission, the three relative stress values associated with a particular jurisdiction are added to produce an integrated expression of its fiscal strain during the selected measurement period (in the current instance, 2000/2001). The higher the magnitude of this summary statistic, the greater the fiscal stress experienced by the specified county or city. It should be noted that the composite index score, though not an absolute indicator of financial hardship at the local level, identifies the standing of the designated jurisdiction in relation to every other county or city throughout Virginia.

FISCAL STRESS, 2000/2001

At the aggregate level of data analysis (see Table 6.1), the average index value for cities (172.45) in 2000/2001 was distinctly greater than the jurisdictional average for the Commonwealth as a whole (165.00) and markedly exceeded the equivalent county figure (161.86). With regard to specific local scores, Table 6.3 discloses that the 135 numerically ordered

³⁴As computed for a specified variable (e.g., revenue capacity per capita), the standard deviation measures the dispersion of all local scores relative to the statewide jurisdictional average. See the Technical Appendix, footnote 21.

stress computations covered a range of 57.04 points, with the Emporia City and Loudoun County statistics (186.62 and 129.58, respectively) constituting the maximum and minimum values statewide. Over the 2000/2001 time span, the most fiscally distressed locality in Virginia, then, surpassed the least financially strained jurisdiction on the composite index by a margin of 44.0%. Whatever the significance of such disparity, Table 6.3 reveals that the county and city scores comprising the "middle half" of the measurement continuum, as delineated by the first and third quartile values,³⁵ occupied an interval representing 21.5% of the total index scale.³⁶ Thus, the intermediate segment of the data series exhibited a modest degree of variation relative to the full scope of dispersion in local stress scores across Virginia.

During 2000/2001 the average degree of jurisdictional stress, as shown in Table 6.6, varied somewhat over the nine regions of the Commonwealth. Localities in Southwest Virginia, recording an overall fiscal stress value of 172.08, displayed the highest average level of fiscal hardship throughout the period under review. The jurisdictions in the Southside and Tidewater areas, with mean index values of 170.36 and 169.40, respectively, ranked second and third on the data continuum. Across every other region of Virginia (except the Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone), the average jurisdictional stress score in 2000/2001 fell below that of the State as a whole (165.00). Over this period the lowest degree of fiscal stress in the Commonwealth was experienced, on average, by the counties and cities of

³⁵Manassas City and Lunenburg County posted, in order, these benchmark statistics (i.e., 159.39 and 171.68).

³⁶See footnote 21.

Northern Virginia, with a regional statistic (146.54) trailing that of localities in Southwest Virginia by a margin of 14.8%.

Throughout the State, as indicated above, the pressures inducing local fiscal stress registered with unequal force upon cities and counties in 2000/2001. According to Table 6.1, the average stress score relative to Virginia's municipalities surpassed the corresponding value for the Commonwealth's counties by 10.59 index points, or by 6.5%. The data (see Tables 6.6 through 6.9) also reveal that the average city endured greater fiscal stress than the typical county regardless of its geographic location, population level, or demographic growth rate. Moreover, according to Table 6.3, 85.0% (N=34) of all municipalities in 2000/2001 generated stress scores exceeding the statewide average. In contrast, 62.1% (N=59) of the 95 counties recorded stress measures below the average value for the Commonwealth overall. In addition, it should be noted that the top and bottom ranges of the fiscal stress continuum during 2000/2001 exhibited clear differences in terms of jurisdictional class composition. With respect to the 21 localities at the "high" end of the data series, 81.0% (N=17) were cities. Among the 18 "low stress" jurisdictions, counties defined 83.3% (N=15) of the total.

Further evidence of jurisdictional class disparity can be found in Tables 6.4 and 6.5, which present comparative data covering 53 pairs of adjoining cities and counties. Over the 2000/2001 time frame, as these exhibits show, municipalities exceeded their contiguous counties on the summary measure of fiscal stress in 94.3% (N=50) of the cases analyzed. A review of the matched jurisdictions establishes that city index scores were at least

one-tenth higher than the corresponding county values in 17 instances. The degree of interlocal disparity, according to Table 6.5, varied between 15% and 19% for five of the latter pairings. Significantly, the margin of difference was less than 5% for each of the cases in which the fiscal stress level of a county surpassed that of its neighboring municipality. In sum, it is clear from the statistical evidence that fiscal pressures typically burdened cities to a greater extent than counties in 2000/2001.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

REVIEW OF METHODOLOGY AND DATA ELEMENTS

Revenue Capacity

The measure of revenue capacity employed in the current report is founded upon the Representative Tax System (RTS) methodology originally developed by the U. S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations¹ and subsequently refined by researchers at the University of Virginia² and staff members of the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission.³ In operational terms, revenue capacity, as derived from this Virginia-adapted RTS methodology, assumes the form of an additive expression combining several arithmetic products, each of which entails the multiplication of a particular jurisdictional resource-base indicator by a statistical constant denoting the total revenue yield to all county and city governments per unit of the designated resource. Treated in this fashion, revenue capacity gauges the degree of jurisdictional affluence and, at one and the same time, indicates the collections that a locality could anticipate from taxes, service charges, regulatory licenses, privilege fees, and various other governmental instruments (i.e., potential revenue) if the jurisdiction imposed levies on its resource bases at statewide average rates of extraction. In the calculation of fiscal capacity values relative to the counties and independent cities of Virginia, the methodology centers on four specific revenue devices (i.e., the real property tax, the public service corporation property tax, the motor vehicle license tax, and the local-option sales tax) as well as a residual dimension encompassing all other instruments for the generation of own-source revenues. The

¹Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, **Measuring the Fiscal Capacity and Effort of State and Local Areas**, Report M-58 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971).

²John L. Knapp and Philip J. Grossman, **Virginia Issues: State Aid to Local Governments** (Charlottesville: Institute of Government and Tayloe Murphy Institute, University of Virginia, 1979), pp. 18-19.

³Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission, **State Mandates on Local Governments and Local Financial Resources**, pp. 69-70; and Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission, **Local Fiscal Stress and State Aid**, pp. 11-15.

jurisdictional wealth bases to which these five extractive "mechanisms" apply are, respectively, the total true valuation of real estate, the aggregate true valuation of public service corporation property,⁴ the adjusted number of registered motor vehicles,⁵ the aggregate value of taxable retail sales,⁶ and the

⁴The concept of "true value" refers to the full-market worth of locally taxed real estate or public service corporation property in a particular jurisdiction. With regard to each of the designated property classes, the true valuation statistics supporting the fiscal ability computations in this report can be found in Department of Taxation, **Virginia Assessment/Sales Ratio Study**, Table 4, 1996-2000.

⁵With respect to the motor vehicle license tax, the Department of Motor Vehicles has supplied unpublished county and city registration totals linked to a June 30th reference date for each year between 1997 and 2001. These jurisdictional figures have been adjusted (i.e., reduced) by the Commission's staff only in relation to counties which (1) impose motor vehicle license taxes and (2) contain towns that levy their own license charges, provided that such localities (a) operate independent school divisions and/or (b) maintain rates of taxation equal to, or exceeding, county fees. Section 46.2-752 of the Code of Virginia prohibits counties from collecting license taxes on vehicles owned by the residents of those towns. Thus, in regard to any affected county, the Commission's staff has employed as the relevant resource-base statistic for a particular fiscal period the difference between that locality's official registration total and the estimated number of town motor vehicles outside the reach of county license tax authority. Because the Department of Motor Vehicles does not furnish comprehensive vehicular counts for towns, data estimates have been utilized.

In estimating the number of motor vehicles owned by the inhabitants of a particular town on June 30th of a specified year, the Commission's staff multiplies the countywide registration total as of that date by a town/county vehicular ratio founded upon the latest available U.S. Census data covering the commutation practices of Virginia residents. Across the 1996/1997-1999/2000 computational rounds, every baseline automotive ratio, while linked to the 1990 Census, was modified annually for use as an allocative mechanism through a series of weighting factors denoting the percentage change in the associated town/county general population ratio over the years following 1990. It should be noted that the Commission's staff has employed recently issued commutation data from the 2000 Census to develop a new set of vehicular ratios in support of the fiscal ability computations for 2000/2001. As applied to the estimation of town motor vehicle totals on June 30th of the latter year, these ratios capture the effects of all chronologically pertinent revisions in local boundaries.

total adjusted gross income of the resident population.⁷ For each fiscal period in the 1996/1997-2000/2001 series, the Commission's staff has calculated the

⁶In relation to the local-option sales tax, the statewide average yield rate of one percent is, in fact, the level at which all counties and cities derive revenues from the taxable sales of various retail establishments. Accordingly, in computing the capacity of a given jurisdiction for a specified fiscal period, the Commission's staff has employed total sales tax revenues received by that entity over the course of the designated time span instead of using the product of the statewide average yield rate multiplied by the value of taxable retail sales pertaining to the selected jurisdiction during the target period.

⁷In the calculation of the fiscal ability of a particular county or city, the total adjusted gross income (AGI) of jurisdictional residents functions as a surrogate for the specific resource bases to which the "other" revenue instruments of the local government are applied. Derived from State income tax returns, the adjusted gross income statistics relative to a given locality, while encompassing numerous dimensions of income, exclude most Social Security benefits and various other transfer payments, investment income retained by life insurance carriers and private uninsured pension funds, non-cash imputed income, tax-free interest and dividends, and the income received by "non-resident" military personnel stationed in Virginia. Moreover, the jurisdictional adjusted gross income figures do not reflect the income of residents who are exempt from the filing of State tax returns. For the adjusted gross income data supporting the Commission's tabular calculations, see the following Department of Taxation sources--"1996 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), September 4, 1998; "1997 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), October 15, 1999; "1998 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), October 2, 2000; "1999 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), November 5, 2001; and "2000 Virginia Adjusted Gross Income and Number of Returns: AGI Excluding Nonresident AGI" (unpublished table), November 26, 2002. The local adjusted gross income figures underlying the Commission's revenue capacity computations differ from the jurisdictional totals issued by the Department of Taxation in the FY1998-2002 volumes of its **Annual Report**. The latter sets of statistics, unlike the former, take account of the Virginia income declared by out-of-state taxpayers. In the main, however, such nonresident AGI is irrelevant to the gauging of jurisdictional capacity within the Commonwealth.

per capita revenue-raising potential of every locality⁸ through (1) the multiplication of its resource-base levels on the five target dimensions⁹ by the

⁸An illustration of the computational method appears in Exhibit A.

⁹Until the 1999/2000 measurement round, the Commission's staff annually employed county and city vehicular totals as proxy resource-base indicators in determining local fiscal ability with respect to the personal property tax. Before the State's implementation of the "car tax" reimbursement program during 1998, however, jurisdictional receipts from personal property were tied, in part, to a broad range of non-vehicular assets (for example, aircraft, recreational boats, mobile homes, generating equipment, computer hardware, research and development property, and farm machinery and livestock). As reported by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia, these taxable objects yielded, on the average, 30% and 23% of the personal property collections realized by cities and counties, respectively, across FY1995. (See John L. Knapp, **1995 Tax Rates: Virginia's Cities, Counties, and Selected Towns**, p. 90.) With the increasing significance of intergovernmental payments under the Personal Property Tax Relief Act, non-vehicular assets accounted for markedly rising fractions of the aggregate "own-source" personal property receipts of Virginia's localities over the FY2000-2002 time span. Because of the accompanying decline in the percentage of tax revenue generated by the motor vehicle population, total adjusted gross income (as described in footnote 7) currently represents a more viable indicator of local resource-base strength relative to tangible personal property. Accordingly, the Commission's staff has utilized adjusted gross income statistics rather than vehicular registration figures in calculating the revenue-raising potential associated with the taxation of such property at the county and city levels during 1999/2000 and 2000/2001. Given the fact that measurement standardization is a prerequisite for time-series analysis, the same computational approach has been extended to the production of jurisdictional capacity scores covering the 1996/1997-1998/1999 interval. For each period of this time frame, the per capita values displayed in Table 2.3 of the present report are strongly correlated with the fiscal ability statistics emanating from the Commission's previous methodology. (See Table 2.3 of **Report on the Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort, and Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Counties and Cities: 1998/99**.) Across the three measurement periods, the coefficients of linear association range from .9893 to .9908. [A discussion of bivariate correlation analysis can be found in Alan Agresti and Barbara Finlay, **Statistical Methods for the Social Sciences**, 3d ed. (Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1997), pp. 318-26.]

relevant statewide average yield rates, (2) the summation of the resulting products, and (3) the division of the computed total by the jurisdictional population.¹⁰

Revenue Effort

The concept of revenue effort, as defined by the Commission on Local Government, denotes the extent to which a particular county or city converts its revenue-generating potential into actual collections through the imposition of taxes and such other funding instruments as service charges, regulatory license fees, and fines. From a measurement perspective the construct assumes the form of an extraction/capacity ratio indicating the performance of any specified jurisdiction in mobilizing private-sector resources for the support of public activities. In regard to any given locality, the computation of revenue effort begins with the summation, for a designated fiscal period, of jurisdictional proceeds from (a) four discrete tax categories (i.e., the real estate, public service corporation property,¹¹ motor vehicle license,¹² and local-option

¹⁰The 1996-2000 population divisors used by the Commission's staff have been derived from Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, "Revised 1991-99 Population Estimates" (electronic dataset including corrected 2000 population counts), December 20, 2002.

¹¹Across ten annual surveys of fiscal stress in Virginia (ending with the issuance of the 1995/1996 report), the Commission's staff utilized county and city levies to estimate the "current-year" tax proceeds of local governments from real estate, personal property, and public service corporation property. For any given measurement period, these jurisdictional billing statistics represented highly compelling indicators which captured the expected tax yields of direct relevance to that time frame and, significantly, did not reflect delinquent payments covering resource-base obligations from antecedent periods. During the 1996/1997 computational round, however, the staff of the Commission established, through the detailed examination of longitudinal data, that local levies typically manifest greater vulnerability to serious recordation and reporting errors than the actual tax receipts of counties and cities. Indeed, the State Auditor's revenue compilations across the various localities, even if contaminated with delinquent amounts, tend to be somewhat more reliable as bases for empirical inquiry relative to the jurisdictional billing figures issued by the Department of Taxation. Accordingly, in generating fiscal capacity and effort scores with respect to 2000/2001 (as well as the 1996/1997-1999/2000 interval), the Commission's staff has drawn upon the audited revenues of county and city governments rather than their anticipated current-year collections from the major property tax instruments. See Auditor of Public

sales¹³ dimensions) and (b) the amalgam of all other locally controlled revenue sources (including the tangible personal property tax).¹⁴ The resulting total is

Accounts, **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**, Exhibit B, FY1996-2001; and **City of Franklin, Virginia, Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1999** (hereinafter cited as **City of Franklin, Financial Report, FY1999**), Schedule 1.

With respect to the real property tax, it should be noted that the local true valuation figures issued annually in the **Virginia Assessment/Sales Ratio Study**, while pertaining to the calendar year for most counties and cities, rest upon a fiscal-year schedule in a limited number of jurisdictional instances. Across the latter cases, the most current valuation figures available in the context of a particular stress measurement round are linked to the twelve-month interval immediately preceding the latest fiscal year for which county and city revenue breakdowns can be obtained from the State Auditor's office. Addressing each period over the 1996/1997-2000/2001 time frame, the Commission's staff has resolved the chronological synchronization issue relative to such localities by gauging the real estate dimension of fiscal effort through the employment of tax collection statistics published in the **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures** during the year prior to the issuance of the temporally germane volume of the **Virginia Assessment/Sales Ratio Study**. Among the localities with true valuation profiles tied to the calendar year, the interjurisdictional roster of tax payment deadlines is such that the "best-fitting" revenue period at the time of a given index-building exercise corresponds to the most recent fiscal year covered by the State Auditor's annual report.

¹²With respect to the motor vehicle license tax, the Commission's staff has employed the official collection figures of the various local governments, as displayed in Exhibit B-2 of **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**, FY1997-2001; and Schedule 1 of **City of Franklin, Financial Report, FY1999**.

¹³The sales tax figures used in the calculation of local capacity and effort statistics have been drawn from **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**, Exhibit B-2, FY1997-2001; and **City of Franklin, Financial Report, FY1999**, Schedule 1.

¹⁴"Other" local-source revenues, as defined in footnote D of Exhibit A, have been computed for each county and city relative to fiscal years 1997-2001. The jurisdictional calculations rest upon data contained in transmittal forms filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts by the various localities;

then divided by the aggregate level of jurisdictional revenue capacity for the specified period.¹⁵ Always greater than zero and positive in direction, the ratio score yielded by this computational procedure may exceed a value of one if a locality utilizes its various resource bases at rates of extraction surpassing statewide average levels. An example of the foregoing circumstance can be found in the most current ratio statistic for King and Queen County. In 2000/2001 the effort level of that jurisdiction was 1.1591.¹⁶ The cumulative receipts generated by the locality represented, in other words, 115.91% of its theoretical revenue capacity. One may state, alternatively, that King and Queen County collected nearly \$1.16 for every dollar that it would have realized if each jurisdictional resource base had simply been tapped at the relevant statewide average yield rate. With respect to the dimension of revenue effort, it should be noted that the Commission's staff has calculated city and county scores for each of the periods extending from 1996/1997 through 2000/2001.

The Composite Fiscal Stress Index

In its data analyses covering the 1985/1986-1987/1988 interval, the Commission approached the construction of the fiscal stress index through the locality-by-locality summation of jurisdictional values (ranging from 1 to 8 on each component dimension) across relative stress indicators of (1) base-period

Exhibits B and B-2 of the pertinent annual issues of **Comparative Report of Local Government Revenues and Expenditures**; and Exhibit D-2 and Schedule 1 of **City of Franklin, Financial Report, FY1999**. Within the State Auditor's taxonomic framework, "miscellaneous" local revenue includes payments in lieu of taxes by enterprise activities, certain compensatory collections generated through the settlement of city-county annexation issues, and funds transferred across community lines under general revenue-sharing agreements. (See Auditor of Public Accounts, **Uniform Financial Reporting Manual**, pp. 3-59 and 3-60.) The preceding elements, though, have not been incorporated into the Commission's FY1997-2001 indicators of "other" indigenous receipts. This classificatory approach is founded upon national criteria for the delineation of own-source general revenues at the county and city levels. See, for example, U.S. Department of Commerce, **Government Finances: 1999-2000** (Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003), Appendix A, pp. 5, 6, 10, and 13; and John L. Mikesell, **Fiscal Administration: Analysis and Applications for the Public Sector**, 6th ed. (Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishers, 2003), pp. 633 and 637.

¹⁵See the illustrative calculation in Exhibit B.

¹⁶See Table 3.2.

revenue capacity per capita, (2) change in revenue capacity per capita from the base period to a selected update period, (3) base-period revenue effort, (4) variation in revenue effort between the base period and the specified update period, and (5) "resident income" [a sub-index comprising weighted measures of (a) the decennial poverty rate as computed by the U.S. Census Bureau, (b) change in median family adjusted gross income (i.e., adjusted gross income for married couples) between the stipulated base and update years, and (c) median family adjusted gross income during the latter year.]¹⁷ With the issuance of the 1988/1989 stress update report, however, the fiscal stress methodology was significantly modified. As outlined below, the amended index-building procedure, while reducing the array of component dimensions to a more efficient set of baseline factors, yields an increased degree of statistical precision relative to the level of quantitative refinement attainable under the original methodology.¹⁸

In its revised form the composite index is a three-variable instrument resting upon temporally equivalent indicators that cover the most recent accounting interval for which pertinent data values are available with respect to all counties and cities. The process of index construction, as redefined, begins with jurisdictional measures denoting (1) the level of revenue capacity per capita over a designated fiscal period (currently 2000/2001), (2) the degree of revenue effort throughout the same time span, and (3) the magnitude of median adjusted gross income among all residents--individuals as well as married couples--filing State tax returns for the associated calendar year¹⁹

¹⁷This procedure is fully examined in Commission on Local Government, **Report on the Comparative Revenue Capacity, Revenue Effort, and Fiscal Stress of Virginia's Counties and Cities: 1987/88** (August, 1990), Appendix B, pp. 6-8.

¹⁸By way of illustration, the measurement approach taken in the current report greatly reduces the potential for tied jurisdictional scores on the composite index of fiscal stress. Indeed, only one case of statistical convergence (involving the overall stress values for Patrick County and Chesapeake City) can be found in the 2000/2001 index distribution (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3). Significantly, however, this apparent instance of complete overlap stems solely from the rounding of the composite stress scores to two-digit accuracy. At the level of three-digit precision, the 2000/2001 index values for Patrick and Chesapeake equal 167.982 and 167.976, respectively.

¹⁹The inclusive adjusted gross income variable has displaced the resident income measures utilized in the Commission's 1985/1986-1987/1988 computations. The surrogate indicator, which captures annually revised data, is preferable in chronological terms to the decennial poverty rate distribution

(presently 2000).²⁰ From each of these raw-score variables, the Commission's staff derives the corresponding z-score distribution.²¹ Characterized by a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1, the latter statistical series is computed to ensure measurement equivalence across the several index dimensions. Next, two sets of derivative values (i.e., the jurisdictional z-scores linked to revenue capacity per capita and median adjusted gross income) are successively multiplied by -1 in order to create distributions manifesting directional consistency with the local z-score series calculated from the baseline measure of revenue effort.²² Following this adjustment the Commission's staff transforms every z-score distribution (i.e., relative stress variable) into a congruent measure with a mean of 55 and a standard deviation of 5 for the purpose of eliminating negative numbers from the array of jurisdictional values.²³ At the succeeding stage of the computational exercise, a fiscal stress

as an instrument for the gauging of fiscal stress. A further advantage of the substitutive variable is that it covers, unlike median family adjusted gross income, income declarations from the complete universe of State tax returns filed by jurisdictional residents.

²⁰The median statistics shown in Table 5 of this report have been drawn from Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, "Local Area AGI: All Returns, 2000" (electronic dataset), February 7, 2003.

²¹In relation to a numerically scaled raw-score variable, as indicated earlier, the mean (or average) represents the sum of the values across all cases (i.e., counties and cities) divided by the total number of cases. The magnitude of the standard deviation relative to the specified indicator is the square root of a ratio whose numerator constitutes the sum of the squared raw-score differences from the mean and whose denominator equals the aggregate number of cases under consideration (i.e., 135). Given the mean and standard deviation statistics for a particular raw-score variable, the z-score of any designated county or city can be obtained through (1) the subtraction of the mean from that locality's raw score and (2) the division of the resulting variance by the standard deviation. (See Blalock, **Social Statistics**, pp. 56-59, 78-80, and 96-98; and Nachmias and Nachmias, **Research Methods in the Social Sciences**, pp. 331-35, 339-41, and 345-47.)

²²In each of the aligned distributions, the larger z-scores indicate relatively high stress, and the smaller values denote comparatively low stress.

²³It should be emphasized that the conversion procedure does not alter the relative position and distance of any specified jurisdiction in regard to each of the other localities. The transformed z-score series, then, preserves the shape of the original distribution.

total is generated with respect to any given locality through the addition of its converted z-scores (or relative stress values) on the capacity, effort, and adjusted gross income dimensions.²⁴ Once a set of composite index scores has been developed in this manner for all counties and cities, the entire distribution of computed values is numerically ordered and divided into a series of stress classes--low, below average, above average, and high--defined with reference to the statewide mean and standard deviation statistics. Through the use of the methodology just outlined, the Commission's staff has produced jurisdictional index scores and classifications pertaining to 2000/2001.²⁵ The present set of composite stress values, though not indicative of the fiscal strain endured by counties and cities in absolute terms, serves to identify the standing of the various localities relative to one another during the specified time frame.

²⁴For an illustration of our index construction technique, see Exhibit C.

²⁵Under the Commission's classificatory system, each locality is designated as "low" if its composite index score falls more than one standard deviation below the mean, as "below average" if the index score lies between the mean and one standard deviation below the mean, as "above average" if the index score occupies a position between the mean and one standard deviation above the mean, or as "high" if the index score exceeds the mean by more than one standard deviation. With respect to the 2000/2001 distribution of index scores, the following threshold values represent the cutting points for the delineation of the several stress categories: 153.93 (one standard deviation below the mean), 165.00 (the mean), and 176.07 (one standard deviation above the mean).

ILLUSTRATIVE COMPUTATIONS: WYTHE COUNTY

Exhibits A-C

Exhibit A

Computation of Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
Wythe County: An Example

Potential Revenues from:	Statewide Average Yield Rate	Resource-Base Indicator	Amount
Real Property Tax (PR1)	= \$0.00900 ^A	X \$1,384,253,727 (Real Estate True Valuation)	= \$12,458,283.54
Public Service Corporation Property Tax (PR2)	= \$0.00848 ^A	X \$102,515,731 (PSC Property True Valuation)	= \$869,333.40
Motor Vehicle License Tax (PR3)	= \$20.15 ^B	X 27,188 (Adjusted Number of Motor Vehicles)	= \$547,838.20 ^C
Local-Option Sales Tax (PR4)	= -----	-----	= \$2,219,980.00
Other Local-Source Instruments (PR5)	= \$0.02974 ^D	X \$348,795,402 (Adjusted Gross Income)	= \$10,373,175.26
Revenue Capacity Per Capita =	$\frac{\text{PR1+PR2+PR3+PR4+PR5}}{\text{Population}} = \frac{\$26,468,610}{27,599} = \$959.04$		

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Exhibit A

Notes

- A. The statewide average yield rate for each of two revenue sources--the real property tax and the PSC property tax--is defined as the quotient of (a) total county and city receipts pertaining to the specified funding instrument divided by (b) the cumulative true valuation of relevant taxable property across the Commonwealth.
- B. Regarding the motor vehicle license tax, the Commission has defined the yield per resource-base unit as the ratio of (a) total county and city revenues from pertinent charges to (b) the statewide adjusted number of vehicular registrations.
- C. The cited statistic reflects the **actual** receipts of Wythe County from the local-option sales tax. Given the uniform rate at which this funding instrument is imposed throughout Virginia, the Wythe County figure simultaneously denotes the revenue-generating **potential** of that locality relative to the sales tax.
- D. In relation to "other" local-source funding instruments, the average rate of return is the quotient of (a) aggregate county and city collections from such "other" extractive mechanisms divided by (b) the statewide level of adjusted gross income. (It should be emphasized that the indigenous revenues of any given jurisdiction, as identified by this report, exclude payments in lieu of taxes from governmental enterprise activities, compensation pursuant to the settlement of city-county annexation cases, and fiscal assistance transmitted under general revenue-sharing programs of an interlocal nature. With these elements falling outside the aggregate measure of own-source receipts, the Commission has arithmetically defined each locality's "other" revenues as the variance between the total indigenous collections of that entity and the sum of its yield from the real property tax, the public service corporation property tax, the motor vehicle license tax, the local-option sales tax, and penalty and interest charges associated with all property tax dimensions. The latter payments have been omitted from the "other" local-source revenues total since these amounts, while representing current-year receipts, are traceable to tax-base obligations initially incurred during earlier fiscal periods.)

Exhibit B

Computation of Revenue Effort, 2000/2001 Wythe County: An Example

Actual Revenues from:		Amount
Real Property Tax (E1)	=	\$6,631,818.00
Public Service Corporation Property Tax (E2)	=	\$558,016.00
Motor Vehicle License Tax (E3)	=	\$342,864.00
Local-Option Sales Tax (E4)	=	\$2,219,980.00
Other Local-Source Instruments (E5)	=	\$13,899,048.00

$$\text{Revenue Effort} = \frac{\text{E1+E2+E3+E4+E5}}{\text{Revenue Capacity}} = \frac{\$23,651,726}{\$26,468,610} = 0.8936$$

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Exhibit C

Computation of the Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
Wythe County: An Example

Fiscal Stress Indicator	Raw Score	Relative Stress Score
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	\$959.04	57.22 (S1)
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	0.8936	53.71 (S2)
Median Adjusted Gross Income (All State Tax Returns), 2000	\$21,716	57.94 (S3)

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Score = $S1+S2+S3 = 57.22+53.71+57.94 = 168.88^*$

*The index score varies slightly from the sum of the component values because of statistical rounding in the production of the computer-generated output.

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA,
2000/2001**

Tables 1.1-1.8/Chart 1

Table 1.1
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	95	70.4%	\$1,210.67	\$1,077.54
Cities	40	29.6%	\$1,161.07	\$1,031.32
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	\$1,195.98	\$1,063.39

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 1
Mean and Median Levels of Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.2

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 2000/2001

Rank Scores Relative Stress Scores
 1=Lowest Capacity 60.46=Highest Stress
 135=Highest Capacity 25.41=Lowest Stress

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Accomack County	\$794.60	23.0	58.76
Albemarle County	\$1,811.59	123.0	49.23
Alleghany County	\$1,025.14	61.0	56.60
Amelia County	\$1,057.90	67.0	56.29
Amherst County	\$877.01	35.0	57.99
Appomattox County	\$969.94	54.0	57.12
Arlington County	\$2,562.44	132.0	42.20
Augusta County	\$1,126.42	76.0	55.65
Bath County	\$4,353.77	135.0	25.41
Bedford County	\$1,208.65	90.0	54.88
Bland County	\$819.56	27.0	58.53
Botetourt County	\$1,269.95	98.0	54.31
Brunswick County	\$711.57	10.0	59.54
Buchanan County	\$737.81	15.0	59.29
Buckingham County	\$745.38	16.0	59.22
Campbell County	\$896.66	37.0	57.80
Caroline County	\$1,005.48	59.0	56.79
Carroll County	\$845.82	30.0	58.28
Charles City County	\$1,147.43	83.0	55.45
Charlotte County	\$795.99	24.0	58.75
Chesterfield County	\$1,394.30	107.0	53.14
Clarke County	\$1,703.58	121.0	50.24
Craig County	\$993.16	58.0	56.90
Culpeper County	\$1,216.11	91.0	54.81
Cumberland County	\$900.21	40.0	57.77
Dickenson County	\$749.31	17.0	59.19
Dinwiddie County	\$982.44	56.0	57.00
Essex County	\$1,241.15	95.0	54.58
Fairfax County	\$2,359.60	129.0	44.10
Fauquier County	\$2,012.42	125.0	47.35
Floyd County	\$976.22	55.0	57.06
Fluvanna County	\$1,128.10	77.0	55.64
Franklin County	\$1,151.37	84.0	55.42
Frederick County	\$1,224.38	93.0	54.73
Giles County	\$911.83	42.0	57.66
Gloucester County	\$1,083.44	72.0	56.05
Goochland County	\$2,355.78	128.0	44.13
Grayson County	\$851.21	31.0	58.23
Greene County	\$1,063.39	68.0	56.24
Greensville County	\$641.46	3.0	60.20
Halifax County	\$1,073.74	70.0	56.15
Hanover County	\$1,581.40	118.0	51.39
Henrico County	\$1,551.24	116.0	51.67

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.2

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 2000/2001

Rank Scores Relative Stress Scores
 1=Lowest Capacity 60.46=Highest Stress
 135=Highest Capacity 25.41=Lowest Stress

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Henry County	\$837.08	28.0	58.36
Highland County	\$1,576.10	117.0	51.44
Isle of Wight County	\$1,134.87	81.0	55.57
James City County	\$1,909.45	124.0	48.31
King and Queen County	\$1,046.14	64.0	56.40
King George County	\$1,189.87	87.0	55.06
King William County	\$1,177.25	85.0	55.18
Lancaster County	\$1,680.68	120.0	50.46
Lee County	\$612.92	1.0	60.46
Loudoun County	\$2,480.18	131.0	42.97
Louisa County	\$1,760.62	122.0	49.71
Lunenburg County	\$710.15	9.0	59.55
Madison County	\$1,208.32	89.0	54.88
Mathews County	\$1,391.35	106.0	53.17
Mecklenburg County	\$935.86	45.0	57.44
Middlesex County	\$1,532.04	113.0	51.85
Montgomery County	\$878.59	36.0	57.97
Nelson County	\$1,377.16	105.0	53.30
New Kent County	\$1,424.49	110.0	52.86
Northampton County	\$1,084.15	73.0	56.05
Northumberland County	\$1,548.17	114.0	51.70
Nottoway County	\$722.16	12.0	59.44
Orange County	\$1,222.21	92.0	54.75
Page County	\$898.35	39.0	57.79
Patrick County	\$770.54	18.0	58.99
Pittsylvania County	\$841.42	29.0	58.32
Powhatan County	\$1,247.11	96.0	54.52
Prince Edward County	\$784.87	21.0	58.85
Prince George County	\$862.55	33.0	58.12
Prince William County	\$1,402.12	108.0	53.07
Pulaski County	\$912.57	43.0	57.66
Rappahannock County	\$2,108.47	126.0	46.45
Richmond County	\$1,028.93	62.0	56.57
Roanoke County	\$1,294.76	101.0	54.07
Rockbridge County	\$1,188.13	86.0	55.07
Rockingham County	\$1,077.54	71.0	56.11
Russell County	\$737.74	14.0	59.29
Scott County	\$684.99	6.0	59.79
Shenandoah County	\$1,128.46	78.0	55.63
Smyth County	\$719.30	11.0	59.47
Southampton County	\$897.31	38.0	57.80
Spotsylvania County	\$1,341.34	103.0	53.64
Stafford County	\$1,279.93	100.0	54.21

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.2

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 2000/2001

Rank Scores Relative Stress Scores
 1=Lowest Capacity 60.46=Highest Stress
 135=Highest Capacity 25.41=Lowest Stress

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Surry County	\$2,882.39	133.0	39.20
Sussex County	\$722.91	13.0	59.43
Tazewell County	\$801.65	25.0	58.70
Warren County	\$1,118.76	74.0	55.72
Washington County	\$963.33	53.0	57.18
Westmoreland County	\$1,046.48	65.0	56.40
Wise County	\$621.30	2.0	60.39
Wythe County	\$959.04	50.0	57.22
York County	\$1,343.05	104.0	53.62
Alexandria City	\$2,330.74	127.0	44.37
Bedford City	\$958.82	49.0	57.22
Bristol City	\$959.17	51.0	57.22
Buena Vista City	\$775.93	19.0	58.94
Charlottesville City	\$1,330.22	102.0	53.74
Chesapeake City	\$1,121.61	75.0	55.70
Clifton Forge City	\$665.25	4.0	59.97
Colonial Heights City	\$1,411.77	109.0	52.98
Covington City	\$919.69	44.0	57.59
Danville City	\$865.83	34.0	58.09
Emporia City	\$954.70	47.0	57.26
Fairfax City	\$2,392.11	130.0	43.79
Falls Church City	\$3,017.10	134.0	37.93
Franklin City	\$958.05	48.0	57.23
Fredericksburg City	\$1,613.33	119.0	51.09
Galax City	\$1,128.81	79.0	55.63
Hampton City	\$779.76	20.0	58.90
Harrisonburg City	\$986.04	57.0	56.97
Hopewell City	\$812.42	26.0	58.59
Lexington City	\$949.30	46.0	57.31
Lynchburg City	\$1,067.37	69.0	56.21
Manassas City	\$1,424.54	111.0	52.86
Manassas Park City	\$1,196.00	88.0	55.00
Martinsville City	\$908.19	41.0	57.70
Newport News City	\$855.86	32.0	58.19
Norfolk City	\$793.53	22.0	58.77
Norton City	\$1,130.70	80.0	55.61
Petersburg City	\$701.73	7.0	59.63
Poquoson City	\$1,271.78	99.0	54.29
Portsmouth City	\$676.22	5.0	59.87
Radford City	\$702.20	8.0	59.63
Richmond City	\$1,252.36	97.0	54.47
Roanoke City	\$1,055.35	66.0	56.32
Salem City	\$1,232.90	94.0	54.65

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.2

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 2000/2001

Rank Scores Relative Stress Scores
 1=Lowest Capacity 60.46=Highest Stress
 135=Highest Capacity 25.41=Lowest Stress

Locality	Revenue	Rank	Relative
	Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001		
		Score	Stress Score
Staunton City	\$963.12	52.0	57.18
Suffolk City	\$1,041.13	63.0	56.45
Virginia Beach City	\$1,140.65	82.0	55.52
Waynesboro City	\$1,021.51	60.0	56.63
Williamsburg City	\$1,550.70	115.0	51.68
Winchester City	\$1,526.35	112.0	51.90

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2000/2001

City	County	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	
		City Value	County Value
Alexandria City	Arlington County	\$2,330.74	\$2,562.44
	Fairfax County	\$2,330.74	\$2,359.60
Bedford City	Bedford County	\$958.82	\$1,208.65
Bristol City	Washington County	\$959.17	\$963.33
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	\$775.93	\$1,188.13
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	\$1,330.22	\$1,811.59
Chesapeake City	-----	\$1,121.61	-----
Clifton Forge City	Alleghany County	\$665.25	\$1,025.14
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	\$1,411.77	\$1,394.30
	Prince George County	\$1,411.77	\$862.55
Covington City	Alleghany County	\$919.69	\$1,025.14
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	\$865.83	\$841.42
Emporia City	Greensville County	\$954.70	\$641.46
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	\$2,392.11	\$2,359.60
Falls Church City	Arlington County	\$3,017.10	\$2,562.44
	Fairfax County	\$3,017.10	\$2,359.60
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	\$958.05	\$1,134.87
	Southampton County	\$958.05	\$897.31
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	\$1,613.33	\$1,341.34
	Stafford County	\$1,613.33	\$1,279.93
Galax City	Carroll County	\$1,128.81	\$845.82
	Grayson County	\$1,128.81	\$851.21
Hampton City	York County	\$779.76	\$1,343.05
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	\$986.04	\$1,077.54
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	\$812.42	\$1,394.30
	Prince George County	\$812.42	\$862.55
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	\$949.30	\$1,188.13
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	\$1,067.37	\$877.01
	Bedford County	\$1,067.37	\$1,208.65
	Campbell County	\$1,067.37	\$896.66
Manassas City	Prince William County	\$1,424.54	\$1,402.12
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	\$1,196.00	\$1,402.12
Martinsville City	Henry County	\$908.19	\$837.08
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	\$855.86	\$1,134.87
	James City County	\$855.86	\$1,909.45
	York County	\$855.86	\$1,343.05
Norfolk City	-----	\$793.53	-----
Norton City	Wise County	\$1,130.70	\$621.30
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	\$701.73	\$1,394.30
	Dinwiddie County	\$701.73	\$982.44
	Prince George County	\$701.73	\$862.55
Poquoson City	York County	\$1,271.78	\$1,343.05
Portsmouth City	-----	\$676.22	-----

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2000/2001

City	County	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	
		City Value	County Value
Radford City	Montgomery County	\$702.20	\$878.59
	Pulaski County	\$702.20	\$912.57
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	\$1,252.36	\$1,394.30
	Henrico County	\$1,252.36	\$1,551.24
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	\$1,055.35	\$1,294.76
Salem City	Roanoke County	\$1,232.90	\$1,294.76
Staunton City	Augusta County	\$963.12	\$1,126.42
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	\$1,041.13	\$1,134.87
	Southampton County	\$1,041.13	\$897.31
Virginia Beach City	-----	\$1,140.65	-----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	\$1,021.51	\$1,126.42
Williamsburg City	James City County	\$1,550.70	\$1,909.45
	York County	\$1,550.70	\$1,343.05
Winchester City	Frederick County	\$1,526.35	\$1,224.38

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.4

Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001

City	County	City/County Revenue Capacity Per Capita Ratio, 2000/2001
Alexandria City	Arlington County	0.91
	Fairfax County	0.99
Bedford City	Bedford County	0.79
Bristol City	Washington County	0.996
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	0.65
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	0.73
Chesapeake City	-----	----
Clifton Forge City	Alleghany County	0.65
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	1.01
	Prince George County	1.64
Covington City	Alleghany County	0.90
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	1.03
Emporia City	Greensville County	1.49
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	1.01
Falls Church City	Arlington County	1.18
	Fairfax County	1.28
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	0.84
	Southampton County	1.07
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	1.20
	Stafford County	1.26
Galax City	Carroll County	1.33
	Grayson County	1.33
Hampton City	York County	0.58
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	0.92
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	0.58
	Prince George County	0.94
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	0.80
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	1.22
	Bedford County	0.88
	Campbell County	1.19
Manassas City	Prince William County	1.02
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	0.85
Martinsville City	Henry County	1.08
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	0.75
	James City County	0.45
	York County	0.64
Norfolk City	-----	----
Norton City	Wise County	1.82
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	0.50
	Dinwiddie County	0.71
	Prince George County	0.81
Poquoson City	York County	0.95
Portsmouth City	-----	----

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.4

Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001

City	County	City/County Revenue Capacity Per Capita Ratio, 2000/2001
Radford City	Montgomery County	0.80
	Pulaski County	0.77
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	0.90
	Henrico County	0.81
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	0.82
Salem City	Roanoke County	0.95
Staunton City	Augusta County	0.86
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	0.92
	Southampton County	1.16
Virginia Beach City	-----	----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	0.91
Williamsburg City	James City County	0.81
	York County	1.15
Winchester City	Frederick County	1.25

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.5
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region				
Southwest Virginia (PD's 1, 2, 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.6%	\$777.23	\$749.31
Cities	3	2.2%	\$1,072.89	\$1,128.81
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	\$832.67	\$810.61
Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (PD's 4, 5, 11, 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	16	11.9%	\$988.43	\$941.26
Cities	9	6.7%	\$930.62	\$919.69
Sub-Group Summary	25	18.5%	\$967.62	\$919.69
Northern Valley (PD's 6, 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	10	7.4%	\$1,539.55	\$1,158.30
Cities	6	4.4%	\$1,037.04	\$974.58
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	\$1,351.11	\$1,122.59
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,201.08	\$2,419.89
Cities	5	3.7%	\$2,072.10	\$2,330.74
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	\$2,129.42	\$2,359.60
Northern Piedmont (PD's 9, 10, 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	14	10.4%	\$1,408.93	\$1,251.07
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,471.77	\$1,471.77
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	\$1,416.78	\$1,305.07

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.5
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Southside (PD's 13, 14, 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	15	11.1%	\$968.64	\$795.99
Cities	4	3.0%	\$970.16	\$883.56
Sub-Group Summary	19	14.1%	\$968.96	\$812.42
Richmond (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	\$1,528.82	\$1,424.49
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,252.36	\$1,252.36
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	\$1,494.26	\$1,409.40
Chesapeake Fringe (PD's 17, 18, 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	12	8.9%	\$1,221.20	\$1,130.70
Sub-Group Summary	12	8.9%	\$1,221.20	\$1,130.70
Tidewater (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,321.17	\$1,238.96
Cities	10	7.4%	\$1,018.93	\$999.59
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	\$1,105.28	\$1,081.37
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	\$1,195.98	\$1,063.39

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Planning District LENOWISCO (PD 1)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	\$639.74	\$621.30
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,130.70	\$1,130.70
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	\$762.48	\$653.15
Cumberland Plateau (PD 2)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$756.63	\$743.56
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	\$756.63	\$743.56
Mount Rogers (PD 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.4%	\$859.71	\$848.51
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,043.99	\$1,043.99
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	\$905.78	\$905.12
New River Valley (PD 4)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$919.80	\$912.20
Cities	1	.7%	\$702.20	\$702.20
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	\$876.28	\$911.83
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany (PD 5)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,145.75	\$1,147.54
Cities	4	3.0%	\$968.30	\$987.52
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	\$1,057.02	\$1,040.25

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Central Shenandoah (PD 6)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,864.39	\$1,188.13
Cities	5	3.7%	\$939.18	\$963.12
Sub-Group Summary	10	7.4%	\$1,401.79	\$1,049.53
Northern Shenandoah Valley (PD 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,214.71	\$1,128.46
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,526.35	\$1,526.35
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	\$1,266.65	\$1,176.42
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$2,201.08	\$2,419.89
Cities	5	3.7%	\$2,072.10	\$2,330.74
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	\$2,129.42	\$2,359.60
Rappahannock-Rapidan (PD 9)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,553.51	\$1,222.21
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	\$1,553.51	\$1,222.21
Thomas Jefferson (PD 10)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,428.17	\$1,377.16
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,330.22	\$1,330.22
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	\$1,411.85	\$1,353.69

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region 2000 (PD 11)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$988.07	\$933.30
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,013.09	\$1,013.09
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	\$996.41	\$964.38
West Piedmont (PD 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$900.10	\$839.25
Cities	2	1.5%	\$887.01	\$887.01
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	\$895.74	\$853.63
Southside (PD 13)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	\$907.06	\$935.86
Sub-Group Summary	3	2.2%	\$907.06	\$935.86
Piedmont (PD 14)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	\$816.67	\$784.87
Sub-Group Summary	7	5.2%	\$816.67	\$784.87
Richmond Regional (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	\$1,528.82	\$1,424.49
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,252.36	\$1,252.36
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	\$1,494.26	\$1,409.40

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
RADCO (PD 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,204.15	\$1,234.90
Cities	1	.7%	\$1,613.33	\$1,613.33
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	\$1,285.99	\$1,279.93
Northern Neck (PD 17)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,326.06	\$1,297.32
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	\$1,326.06	\$1,297.32
Middle Peninsula (PD 18)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.4%	\$1,245.23	\$1,209.20
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	\$1,245.23	\$1,209.20
Crater (PD 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	\$1,218.35	\$862.55
Cities	4	3.0%	\$970.16	\$883.56
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	\$1,108.04	\$862.55
Accomack-Norhampton (PD 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	2	1.5%	\$939.38	\$939.38
Sub-Group Summary	2	1.5%	\$939.38	\$939.38

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 1.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Hampton Roads (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	\$1,321.17	\$1,238.96
Cities	10	7.4%	\$1,018.93	\$999.59
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	\$1,105.28	\$1,081.37
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	\$1,195.98	\$1,063.39

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.7
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Population, 2000
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Population, 2000 100,000 or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.4%	\$1,958.31	\$1,955.42
Cities	8	5.9%	\$1,118.84	\$988.73
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	\$1,478.61	\$1,323.33
25,000 to 99,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	39	28.9%	\$1,117.76	\$1,083.44
Cities	8	5.9%	\$1,059.03	\$1,048.24
Sub-Group Summary	47	34.8%	\$1,107.77	\$1,073.74
10,000 to 24,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	37	27.4%	\$1,044.61	\$982.44
Cities	15	11.1%	\$1,371.91	\$1,232.90
Sub-Group Summary	52	38.5%	\$1,139.03	\$1,023.32
9,999 or lower				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.6%	\$1,616.98	\$1,241.15
Cities	9	6.7%	\$937.92	\$954.70
Sub-Group Summary	22	16.3%	\$1,339.18	\$1,037.53
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	\$1,195.98	\$1,063.39

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 1.8
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Pct. Change in Population, 1996-2000 10.00% or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	10	7.4%	\$1,415.59	\$1,310.63
Cities	2	1.5%	\$1,118.57	\$1,118.57
Sub-Group Summary	12	8.9%	\$1,366.09	\$1,263.52
5.00% to 9.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	26	19.3%	\$1,336.60	\$1,223.30
Cities	4	3.0%	\$1,285.15	\$1,053.83
Sub-Group Summary	30	22.2%	\$1,329.74	\$1,219.16
0.01% to 4.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	48	35.6%	\$1,174.08	\$987.80
Cities	19	14.1%	\$1,315.21	\$1,232.90
Sub-Group Summary	67	49.6%	\$1,214.10	\$1,028.93
No change or decline				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	11	8.1%	\$886.42	\$801.65
Cities	15	11.1%	\$938.41	\$919.69
Sub-Group Summary	26	19.3%	\$916.41	\$881.57
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	\$1,195.98	\$1,063.39

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**CHANGE IN REVENUE CAPACITY PER CAPITA,
1996/1997-2000/2001**

Tables 2.1-2.5/Charts 2.1-2.2

Table 2.1
Mean Level
of
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997-2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Period				
	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Jurisdictional Class					
Counties	\$1,091.23	\$1,145.47	\$1,165.85	\$1,171.58	\$1,210.67
Cities	\$1,038.01	\$1,081.24	\$1,108.89	\$1,121.26	\$1,161.07
All Jurisdictions	\$1,075.46	\$1,126.44	\$1,148.97	\$1,156.67	\$1,195.98

Table 2.2
Median Level
of
Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997-2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Period				
	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Jurisdictional Class					
Counties	\$985.12	\$1,038.93	\$1,050.18	\$1,045.85	\$1,077.54
Cities	\$946.01	\$974.32	\$1,000.72	\$1,013.75	\$1,031.32
All Jurisdictions	\$966.89	\$1,011.97	\$1,025.81	\$1,023.13	\$1,063.39

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 2.1
Mean Level of Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997-2000/2001
 by
 Jurisdictional Class

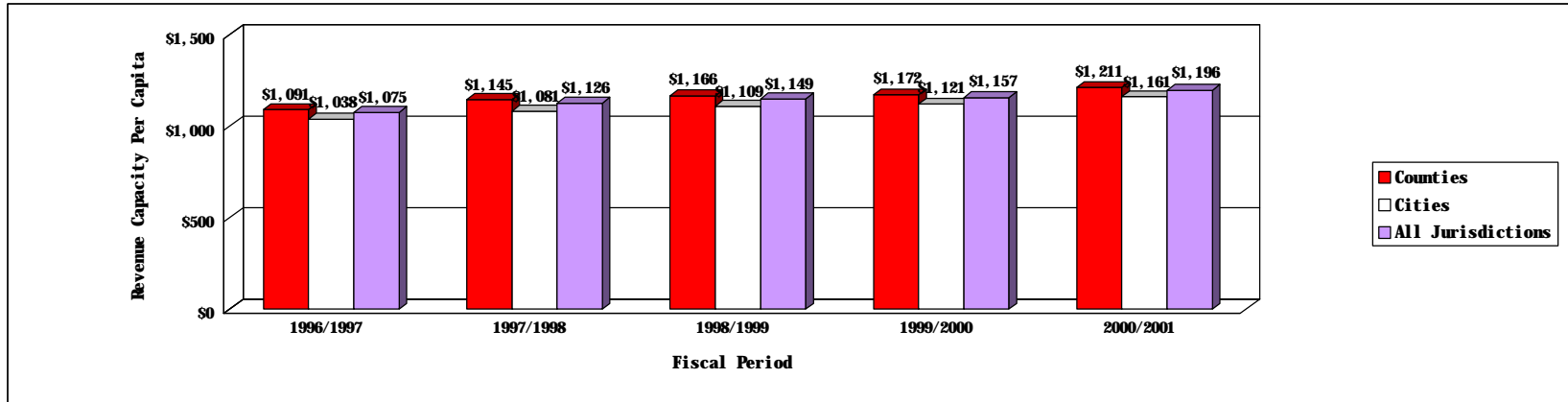
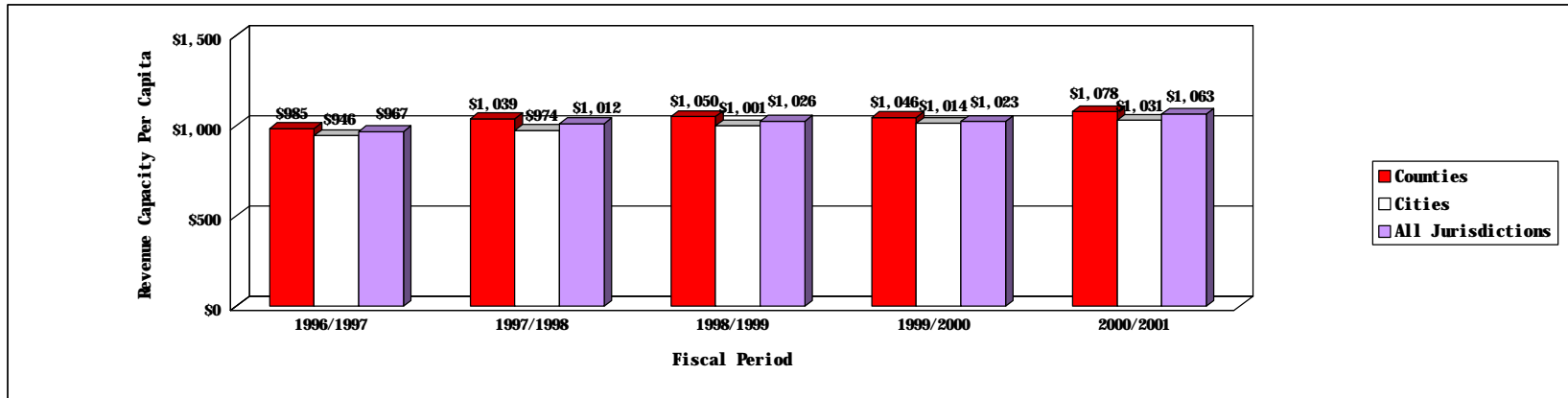


Chart 2.2
Median Level of Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997-2000/2001
 by
 Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
1=Lowest Capacity
135=Highest Capacity

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1998/1999		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1999/2000		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	
	Rank Score	Rank	Rank Score	Rank	Rank Score	Rank	Rank Score	Rank	Rank Score	Rank
Accomack County	30.0		24.0		21.0		22.0		23.0	
Albemarle County	121.0		122.0		122.0		122.0		123.0	
Alleghany County	70.0		68.0		64.0		67.0		61.0	
Amelia County	66.0		67.0		68.0		64.0		67.0	
Amherst County	34.0		38.0		35.0		34.0		35.0	
Appomattox County	51.0		51.0		42.0		45.0		54.0	
Arlington County	132.0		132.0		132.0		132.0		132.0	
Augusta County	78.0		79.0		79.0		78.0		76.0	
Bath County	135.0		135.0		135.0		135.0		135.0	
Bedford County	93.0		94.0		93.0		92.0		90.0	
Bland County	21.0		16.0		22.0		28.0		27.0	
Botetourt County	96.0		96.0		101.0		100.0		98.0	
Brunswick County	13.0		19.0		17.0		13.0		10.0	
Buchanan County	22.0		17.0		11.0		12.0		15.0	
Buckingham County	14.0		10.0		12.0		16.0		16.0	
Campbell County	47.0		47.0		45.0		42.0		37.0	
Caroline County	62.0		56.0		58.0		58.0		59.0	
Carroll County	18.0		20.0		26.0		30.0		30.0	
Charles City County	94.0		89.0		88.0		90.0		83.0	
Charlotte County	24.0		22.0		16.0		18.0		24.0	
Chesterfield County	112.0		112.0		108.0		107.0		107.0	
Clarke County	114.0		115.0		118.0		118.0		121.0	
Craig County	49.0		50.0		49.0		52.0		58.0	
Culpeper County	87.0		88.0		89.0		87.0		91.0	
Cumberland County	37.0		40.0		36.0		39.0		40.0	
Dickenson County	15.0		11.0		13.0		26.0		17.0	
Dinwiddie County	44.0		48.0		50.0		46.0		56.0	
Essex County	95.0		101.0		100.0		95.0		95.0	
Fairfax County	129.0		128.0		129.0		131.0		129.0	
Fauquier County	125.0		125.0		124.0		125.0		125.0	
Floyd County	45.0		49.0		55.0		54.0		55.0	
Fluvanna County	86.0		86.0		77.0		75.0		77.0	
Franklin County	77.0		78.0		83.0		83.0		84.0	
Frederick County	101.0		97.0		95.0		96.0		93.0	
Giles County	46.0		41.0		43.0		43.0		42.0	
Gloucester County	75.0		76.0		72.0		71.0		72.0	
Goochland County	126.0		130.0		131.0		130.0		128.0	
Grayson County	5.0		18.0		18.0		25.0		31.0	
Greene County	59.0		69.0		67.0		61.0		68.0	
Greensville County	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		3.0	
Halifax County	68.0		75.0		75.0		74.0		70.0	
Hanover County	120.0		120.0		120.0		120.0		118.0	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
1=Lowest Capacity
135=Highest Capacity

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997		Rank Score		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998		Rank Score		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1998/1999		Rank Score		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1999/2000		Rank Score		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001		Rank Score	
	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997	Rank Score	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998	Rank Score	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1998/1999	Rank Score	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1999/2000	Rank Score	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	Rank Score
Henrico County	\$1,366.04	117.0	\$1,433.73	117.0	\$1,505.60	119.0	\$1,514.20	117.0	\$1,551.24	116.0										
Henry County	\$821.11	36.0	\$855.56	35.0	\$858.09	33.0	\$856.82	35.0	\$837.08	28.0										
Highland County	\$1,306.21	113.0	\$1,325.69	110.0	\$1,460.57	115.0	\$1,648.03	121.0	\$1,576.10	117.0										
Isle of Wight County	\$1,061.20	84.0	\$1,096.87	84.0	\$1,129.33	87.0	\$1,103.41	80.0	\$1,134.87	81.0										
James City County	\$1,607.03	123.0	\$1,775.72	124.0	\$1,852.74	125.0	\$1,816.44	124.0	\$1,909.45	124.0										
King and Queen County	\$985.12	72.0	\$1,030.75	71.0	\$1,004.81	62.0	\$1,013.17	63.0	\$1,046.14	64.0										
King George County	\$1,083.78	89.0	\$1,111.03	87.0	\$1,155.06	90.0	\$1,160.09	88.0	\$1,189.87	87.0										
King William County	\$1,083.70	88.0	\$1,136.82	90.0	\$1,127.80	86.0	\$1,126.70	85.0	\$1,177.25	85.0										
Lancaster County	\$1,518.27	122.0	\$1,580.25	121.0	\$1,582.45	121.0	\$1,571.55	119.0	\$1,680.68	120.0										
Lee County	\$537.45	1.0	\$563.33	1.0	\$587.10	1.0	\$568.23	1.0	\$612.92	1.0										
Loudoun County	\$1,825.96	127.0	\$1,912.69	126.0	\$1,980.22	127.0	\$2,202.82	129.0	\$2,480.18	131.0										
Louisa County	\$1,677.26	124.0	\$1,737.58	123.0	\$1,736.29	123.0	\$1,730.52	123.0	\$1,760.62	122.0										
Lunenburg County	\$638.00	3.0	\$655.28	3.0	\$672.57	4.0	\$675.85	6.0	\$710.15	9.0										
Madison County	\$1,048.80	83.0	\$1,086.17	81.0	\$1,112.82	82.0	\$1,169.04	89.0	\$1,208.32	89.0										
Mathews County	\$1,182.87	102.0	\$1,252.67	103.0	\$1,260.58	102.0	\$1,285.15	103.0	\$1,391.35	106.0										
Mecklenburg County	\$882.01	52.0	\$899.06	45.0	\$929.66	47.0	\$937.87	51.0	\$935.86	45.0										
Middlesex County	\$1,415.37	119.0	\$1,466.92	119.0	\$1,482.88	117.0	\$1,481.16	115.0	\$1,532.04	113.0										
Montgomery County	\$751.74	23.0	\$807.77	29.0	\$835.44	29.0	\$846.03	32.0	\$878.59	36.0										
Nelson County	\$1,363.45	116.0	\$1,315.48	109.0	\$1,350.23	109.0	\$1,328.37	106.0	\$1,377.16	105.0										
New Kent County	\$1,252.39	107.0	\$1,299.33	107.0	\$1,363.72	110.0	\$1,347.23	110.0	\$1,424.49	110.0										
Northampton County	\$947.97	63.0	\$954.47	55.0	\$1,005.22	63.0	\$1,023.13	68.0	\$1,084.15	73.0										
Northumberland County	\$1,360.99	115.0	\$1,462.18	118.0	\$1,477.42	116.0	\$1,464.92	112.0	\$1,548.17	114.0										
Nottoway County	\$679.23	11.0	\$717.37	12.0	\$707.65	10.0	\$706.05	10.0	\$722.16	12.0										
Orange County	\$1,129.47	97.0	\$1,177.73	95.0	\$1,180.87	91.0	\$1,209.54	93.0	\$1,222.21	92.0										
Page County	\$852.60	42.0	\$858.49	37.0	\$866.25	34.0	\$860.09	36.0	\$898.35	39.0										
Patrick County	\$736.06	20.0	\$774.00	21.0	\$817.56	28.0	\$761.59	19.0	\$770.54	18.0										
Pittsylvania County	\$791.25	31.0	\$798.49	28.0	\$835.55	30.0	\$827.21	29.0	\$841.42	29.0										
Powhatan County	\$1,090.74	90.0	\$1,145.75	92.0	\$1,200.89	94.0	\$1,199.21	91.0	\$1,247.11	96.0										
Prince Edward County	\$763.35	26.0	\$786.57	25.0	\$786.31	23.0	\$782.51	23.0	\$784.87	21.0										
Prince George County	\$771.81	29.0	\$829.61	31.0	\$885.42	38.0	\$868.25	37.0	\$862.55	33.0										
Prince William County	\$1,239.99	105.0	\$1,266.69	104.0	\$1,280.16	104.0	\$1,305.50	104.0	\$1,402.12	108.0										
Pulaski County	\$807.96	33.0	\$858.16	36.0	\$886.66	40.0	\$894.26	41.0	\$912.57	43.0										
Rappahannock County	\$2,027.50	131.0	\$2,096.46	131.0	\$1,938.93	126.0	\$2,038.10	126.0	\$2,108.47	126.0										
Richmond County	\$875.03	48.0	\$974.91	62.0	\$981.98	59.0	\$957.86	56.0	\$1,028.93	62.0										
Roanoke County	\$1,207.18	103.0	\$1,273.93	105.0	\$1,281.03	105.0	\$1,278.75	102.0	\$1,294.76	101.0										
Rockbridge County	\$1,041.78	82.0	\$1,098.09	85.0	\$1,123.03	84.0	\$1,140.23	86.0	\$1,188.13	86.0										
Rockingham County	\$984.87	71.0	\$1,036.58	72.0	\$1,060.44	73.0	\$1,061.15	73.0	\$1,077.54	71.0										
Russell County	\$681.49	12.0	\$734.58	15.0	\$767.83	20.0	\$727.86	14.0	\$737.74	14.0										
Scott County	\$641.10	4.0	\$668.35	4.0	\$676.24	5.0	\$680.35	7.0	\$684.99	6.0										
Shenandoah County	\$1,033.38	79.0	\$1,073.36	80.0	\$1,074.91	74.0	\$1,086.14	77.0	\$1,128.46	78.0										
Smyth County	\$702.00	16.0	\$729.43	13.0	\$737.84	14.0	\$730.54	15.0	\$719.30	11.0										
Southampton County	\$830.80	38.0	\$892.48	42.0	\$911.65	44.0	\$882.42	38.0	\$897.31	38.0										

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
1=Lowest Capacity
135=Highest Capacity

Locality	Revenue		Revenue		Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
	Capacity		Capacity		Capacity		Capacity		Capacity	
	Per	Rank	Per	Rank	Per	Rank	Per	Rank	Per	Rank
	Capita.	Score	Capita.	Score	Capita.	Score	Capita.	Score	Capita.	Score
	1996/1997		1997/1998		1998/1999		1999/2000		2000/2001	
Spotsylvania County	\$1,226.65	104.0	\$1,209.40	100.0	\$1,224.90	96.0	\$1,248.98	101.0	\$1,341.34	103.0
Stafford County	\$1,144.56	98.0	\$1,208.27	99.0	\$1,236.52	98.0	\$1,232.50	99.0	\$1,279.93	100.0
Surry County	\$2,843.28	134.0	\$2,891.17	134.0	\$2,879.59	134.0	\$2,830.91	134.0	\$2,882.39	133.0
Sussex County	\$852.87	43.0	\$867.21	39.0	\$886.17	39.0	\$702.60	9.0	\$722.91	13.0
Tazewell County	\$762.73	25.0	\$796.11	26.0	\$805.38	27.0	\$793.04	27.0	\$801.65	25.0
Warren County	\$1,006.99	76.0	\$1,063.76	77.0	\$1,082.33	76.0	\$1,084.98	76.0	\$1,118.76	74.0
Washington County	\$889.76	55.0	\$956.70	57.0	\$973.33	56.0	\$969.46	57.0	\$963.33	53.0
Westmoreland County	\$991.72	73.0	\$1,038.93	73.0	\$1,043.48	71.0	\$1,042.61	70.0	\$1,046.48	65.0
Wise County	\$658.36	7.0	\$681.10	6.0	\$677.59	6.0	\$642.17	3.0	\$621.30	2.0
Wythe County	\$845.54	40.0	\$905.77	46.0	\$926.14	46.0	\$910.43	44.0	\$959.04	50.0
York County	\$1,244.70	106.0	\$1,295.38	106.0	\$1,323.98	106.0	\$1,347.17	109.0	\$1,343.05	104.0
Alexandria City	\$1,876.96	128.0	\$1,930.05	127.0	\$2,066.79	128.0	\$2,143.59	127.0	\$2,330.74	127.0
Bedford City	\$926.75	60.0	\$944.30	53.0	\$941.70	51.0	\$957.04	55.0	\$958.82	49.0
Bristol City	\$879.53	50.0	\$898.92	44.0	\$930.95	48.0	\$952.49	53.0	\$959.17	51.0
Buena Vista City	\$733.45	19.0	\$796.42	27.0	\$748.47	15.0	\$775.23	20.0	\$775.93	19.0
Charlottesville City	\$1,090.96	91.0	\$1,156.77	93.0	\$1,277.08	103.0	\$1,319.10	105.0	\$1,330.22	102.0
Chesapeake City	\$1,067.04	85.0	\$1,095.18	83.0	\$1,106.72	80.0	\$1,101.92	79.0	\$1,121.61	75.0
Clifton Forge City	\$673.00	9.0	\$689.77	7.0	\$705.09	8.0	\$672.28	4.0	\$665.25	4.0
Colonial Heights City	\$1,281.25	110.0	\$1,326.99	111.0	\$1,365.80	111.0	\$1,370.51	111.0	\$1,411.77	109.0
Covington City	\$838.97	39.0	\$894.05	43.0	\$879.09	37.0	\$929.20	48.0	\$919.69	44.0
Danville City	\$851.97	41.0	\$848.32	34.0	\$854.69	32.0	\$839.40	31.0	\$865.83	34.0
Emporia City	\$887.60	54.0	\$975.08	63.0	\$957.09	52.0	\$937.45	50.0	\$954.70	47.0
Fairfax City	\$1,997.87	130.0	\$2,044.48	129.0	\$2,112.25	130.0	\$2,191.91	128.0	\$2,392.11	130.0
Falls Church City	\$2,456.19	133.0	\$2,601.67	133.0	\$2,640.40	133.0	\$2,776.74	133.0	\$3,017.10	134.0
Franklin City	\$890.42	56.0	\$952.20	54.0	\$986.77	60.0	\$1,017.35	65.5	\$958.05	48.0
Fredericksburg City	\$1,262.56	109.0	\$1,385.57	113.0	\$1,458.32	114.0	\$1,509.92	116.0	\$1,613.33	119.0
Galax City	\$973.20	69.0	\$967.29	59.0	\$1,039.71	70.0	\$1,106.98	82.0	\$1,128.81	79.0
Hampton City	\$771.34	27.0	\$781.54	23.0	\$790.69	24.0	\$778.02	21.0	\$779.76	20.0
Harrisonburg City	\$933.97	61.0	\$967.31	60.0	\$975.77	57.0	\$976.07	59.0	\$986.04	57.0
Hopewell City	\$794.20	32.0	\$816.08	30.0	\$793.95	25.0	\$789.12	24.0	\$812.42	26.0
Lexington City	\$771.39	28.0	\$848.18	33.0	\$894.20	41.0	\$891.78	40.0	\$949.30	46.0
Lynchburg City	\$965.66	67.0	\$985.03	64.0	\$1,015.98	66.0	\$1,017.35	65.5	\$1,067.37	69.0
Manassas City	\$1,257.01	108.0	\$1,300.31	108.0	\$1,333.08	107.0	\$1,346.51	108.0	\$1,424.54	111.0
Manassas Park City	\$883.22	53.0	\$934.68	52.0	\$987.36	61.0	\$1,053.59	72.0	\$1,196.00	88.0
Martinsville City	\$921.87	58.0	\$966.30	58.0	\$962.46	53.0	\$927.17	47.0	\$908.19	41.0
Newport News City	\$817.29	35.0	\$845.76	32.0	\$851.54	31.0	\$849.71	33.0	\$855.86	32.0
Norfolk City	\$713.59	17.0	\$734.50	14.0	\$757.91	19.0	\$748.88	17.0	\$793.53	22.0
Norton City	\$1,040.44	81.0	\$1,043.54	74.0	\$1,107.02	81.0	\$1,114.38	84.0	\$1,130.70	80.0
Petersburg City	\$678.97	10.0	\$706.75	9.0	\$696.87	7.0	\$697.99	8.0	\$701.73	7.0
Poquoson City	\$1,163.15	100.0	\$1,225.35	102.0	\$1,236.67	99.0	\$1,224.62	98.0	\$1,271.78	99.0
Portsmouth City	\$655.02	6.0	\$668.87	5.0	\$671.59	3.0	\$672.73	5.0	\$676.22	5.0
Radford City	\$672.22	8.0	\$692.47	8.0	\$705.65	9.0	\$707.62	11.0	\$702.20	8.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.3

Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Lowest Capacity
 135=Highest Capacity

Locality	Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1997/1998		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1998/1999		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1999/2000		Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 2000/2001	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Richmond City		92.0		91.0		92.0		94.0		97.0
Roanoke City		65.0		65.0		78.0		69.0		66.0
Salem City		99.0		98.0		97.0		97.0		94.0
Staunton City		57.0		61.0		54.0		49.0		52.0
Suffolk City		64.0		66.0		65.0		60.0		63.0
Virginia Beach City		80.0		82.0		85.0		81.0		82.0
Waynesboro City		74.0		70.0		69.0		62.0		60.0
Williamsburg City		118.0		116.0		113.0		113.0		115.0
Winchester City		111.0		114.0		112.0		114.0		112.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Locality	Rank Scores							
	1=Weakest Change in Capacity				135=Strongest Change in Capacity			
	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1996/1997 to 1997/1998	Rank Score	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999	Rank Score	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000	Rank Score	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001	Rank Score
Accomack County	0.45%	7.0	-0.54%	19.5	-0.30%	58.0	2.03%	59.0
Albemarle County	10.49%	131.0	0.86%	45.5	1.61%	99.0	6.06%	114.0
Alleghany County	3.93%	63.0	-0.31%	24.0	0.87%	89.0	0.74%	33.0
Amelia County	5.00%	84.0	1.73%	65.0	-0.83%	43.0	3.99%	91.5
Amherst County	5.63%	96.0	0.64%	40.0	-1.24%	34.0	2.43%	64.0
Appomattox County	5.19%	87.0	-2.42%	8.0	0.91%	91.0	6.34%	116.0
Arlington County	3.06%	40.0	5.51%	120.0	4.68%	124.0	8.80%	130.0
Augusta County	3.91%	61.5	2.43%	83.0	-0.37%	55.0	2.94%	69.0
Bath County	9.77%	127.0	-2.44%	7.0	-2.69%	13.0	1.91%	56.0
Bedford County	5.55%	92.0	3.11%	95.0	0.31%	79.0	0.67%	29.0
Bland County	0.43%	6.0	6.17%	127.0	3.96%	121.0	0.28%	23.0
Botetourt County	6.11%	104.0	5.59%	121.0	-0.40%	52.0	2.21%	61.0
Brunswick County	9.11%	124.0	-1.09%	14.0	-4.96%	7.0	-0.07%	19.0
Buchanan County	1.21%	11.0	-4.83%	3.0	-0.28%	59.0	4.06%	93.0
Buckingham County	2.98%	37.0	0.94%	50.0	3.49%	114.0	-0.23%	16.0
Campbell County	4.74%	75.0	0.81%	44.0	-2.03%	19.0	-0.15%	18.0
Caroline County	2.09%	20.0	2.41%	81.0	-0.40%	52.0	3.05%	72.0
Carroll County	5.85%	100.0	5.68%	124.0	4.18%	123.0	1.38%	46.0
Charles City County	3.08%	41.0	1.42%	61.0	3.72%	117.5	-3.89%	4.0
Charlotte County	3.37%	43.0	-3.69%	4.0	0.15%	73.0	6.12%	115.0
Chesterfield County	3.63%	55.0	0.29%	34.5	-0.39%	54.0	3.82%	86.0
Clarke County	6.42%	108.0	7.66%	132.0	3.32%	113.0	9.55%	133.0
Craig County	4.83%	81.0	1.60%	63.0	1.87%	103.0	4.59%	98.0
Culpeper County	3.90%	60.0	2.86%	89.0	0.18%	76.0	5.29%	104.0
Cumberland County	6.30%	107.0	-0.54%	19.5	1.51%	95.5	1.04%	38.0
Dickenson County	2.35%	25.0	1.01%	51.0	9.75%	133.0	-5.50%	2.0
Dinwiddie County	6.27%	106.0	3.14%	96.5	-1.65%	27.0	6.48%	118.0
Essex County	10.05%	130.0	1.69%	64.0	-2.15%	17.0	1.99%	58.0
Fairfax County	4.79%	78.0	5.29%	117.0	7.65%	132.0	4.36%	95.0
Fauquier County	8.26%	120.0	-1.11%	13.0	1.55%	98.0	9.48%	132.0
Floyd County	6.68%	110.0	6.09%	126.0	-1.55%	31.0	2.35%	63.0
Fluvanna County	2.89%	34.0	-0.75%	18.0	-1.11%	37.0	4.66%	99.0
Franklin County	3.53%	49.0	4.53%	110.0	-0.16%	64.0	3.36%	79.5
Frederick County	1.74%	16.0	2.40%	80.0	0.35%	81.0	0.31%	25.0
Giles County	2.84%	33.0	3.08%	94.0	-0.99%	39.5	1.13%	42.0
Gloucester County	4.27%	71.5	0.05%	28.0	-0.41%	50.0	3.59%	84.0
Goochland County	14.35%	134.0	6.30%	128.0	2.14%	108.0	5.32%	105.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores								
1=Weakest Change in Capacity								
135=Strongest Change in Capacity								
Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1996/1997 to 1997/1998	Rank	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999	Rank	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000	Rank	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001	Rank
		Score		Score		Score		Score
Grayson County	16.68%	135.0	0.18%	31.0	4.92%	125.0	7.69%	125.0
Greene County	9.61%	125.0	0.86%	45.5	-1.31%	33.0	5.41%	107.0
Greensville County	8.28%	121.0	-0.97%	15.0	-7.22%	2.0	6.87%	120.0
Halifax County	8.52%	122.0	3.01%	92.0	-1.62%	28.5	0.98%	35.5
Hanover County	3.41%	45.0	3.07%	93.0	4.12%	122.0	-0.95%	11.0
Henrico County	4.96%	83.0	5.01%	115.0	0.57%	84.0	2.45%	65.0
Henry County	4.20%	69.0	0.29%	34.5	-0.15%	65.0	-2.30%	6.0
Highland County	1.49%	13.0	10.17%	134.0	12.84%	135.0	-4.36%	3.0
Isle of Wight County	3.36%	42.0	2.96%	91.0	-2.29%	15.0	2.85%	67.0
James City County	10.50%	132.0	4.34%	108.0	-1.96%	20.0	5.12%	103.0
King and Queen County	4.63%	74.0	-2.52%	6.0	0.83%	87.0	3.25%	77.0
King George County	2.51%	28.0	3.96%	106.0	0.44%	82.0	2.57%	66.0
King William County	4.90%	82.0	-0.79%	17.0	-0.10%	68.0	4.49%	97.0
Lancaster County	4.08%	67.0	0.14%	29.5	-0.69%	45.0	6.94%	121.0
Lee County	4.82%	79.5	4.22%	107.0	-3.21%	10.5	7.86%	126.0
Loudoun County	4.75%	76.0	3.53%	103.0	11.24%	134.0	12.59%	134.0
Louisa County	3.60%	54.0	-0.07%	26.0	-0.33%	56.5	1.74%	51.0
Lunenburg County	2.71%	30.0	2.64%	86.5	0.49%	83.0	5.07%	102.0
Madison County	3.56%	50.0	2.45%	84.0	5.05%	126.0	3.36%	79.5
Mathews County	5.90%	101.0	0.63%	39.0	1.95%	104.0	8.26%	127.0
Mecklenburg County	1.93%	18.0	3.40%	101.0	0.88%	90.0	-0.21%	17.0
Middlesex County	3.64%	56.0	1.09%	55.0	-0.12%	67.0	3.44%	82.0
Montgomery County	7.45%	115.0	3.42%	102.0	1.27%	94.0	3.85%	88.0
Nelson County	-3.52%	1.0	2.64%	86.5	-1.62%	28.5	3.67%	85.0
New Kent County	3.75%	57.0	4.96%	114.0	-1.21%	35.0	5.73%	110.0
Northampton County	0.69%	8.5	5.32%	118.0	1.78%	102.0	5.96%	112.5
Northumberland County	7.44%	114.0	1.04%	52.0	-0.85%	42.0	5.68%	108.5
Nottoway County	5.62%	94.5	-1.35%	12.0	-0.23%	61.0	2.28%	62.0
Orange County	4.27%	71.5	0.27%	33.0	2.43%	110.0	1.05%	39.0
Page County	0.69%	8.5	0.90%	48.0	-0.71%	44.0	4.45%	96.0
Patrick County	5.15%	86.0	5.63%	122.0	-6.85%	3.0	1.17%	43.0
Pittsylvania County	0.92%	10.0	4.64%	112.0	-1.00%	38.0	1.72%	50.0
Powhatan County	5.04%	85.0	4.81%	113.0	-0.14%	66.0	3.99%	91.5
Prince Edward County	3.04%	39.0	-0.03%	27.0	-0.48%	47.0	0.30%	24.0
Prince George County	7.49%	116.0	6.73%	129.0	-1.94%	21.0	-0.66%	13.0
Prince William County	2.15%	22.0	1.06%	54.0	1.98%	106.5	7.40%	123.0
Pulaski County	6.21%	105.0	3.32%	99.5	0.86%	88.0	2.05%	60.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores								
1=Weakest Change in Capacity								
135=Strongest Change in Capacity								
Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1996/1997 to 1997/1998	Rank	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999	Rank	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000	Rank	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001	Rank
		Score		Score		Score		Score
Rappahannock County	3.40%	44.0	-7.51%	1.0	5.11%	127.0	3.45%	83.0
Richmond County	11.41%	133.0	0.72%	42.0	-2.46%	14.0	7.42%	124.0
Roanoke County	5.53%	91.0	0.56%	38.0	-0.18%	63.0	1.25%	44.0
Rockbridge County	5.40%	90.0	2.27%	76.0	1.53%	97.0	4.20%	94.0
Rockingham County	5.27%	88.0	2.28%	77.0	0.07%	71.0	1.54%	48.0
Russell County	7.79%	119.0	4.53%	110.0	-5.21%	5.0	1.36%	45.0
Scott County	4.25%	70.0	1.18%	59.0	0.61%	85.0	0.68%	30.0
Shenandoah County	3.87%	59.0	0.14%	29.5	1.04%	93.0	3.90%	90.0
Smyth County	3.91%	61.5	1.15%	56.0	-0.99%	39.5	-1.54%	8.0
Southampton County	7.42%	113.0	2.15%	71.0	-3.21%	10.5	1.69%	49.0
Spotsylvania County	-1.41%	2.0	1.28%	60.0	1.97%	105.0	7.39%	122.0
Stafford County	5.57%	93.0	2.34%	79.0	-0.33%	56.5	3.85%	88.0
Surry County	1.68%	14.5	-0.40%	22.5	-1.69%	26.0	1.82%	53.0
Sussex County	1.68%	14.5	2.19%	72.0	-20.72%	1.0	2.89%	68.0
Tazewell County	4.38%	73.0	1.16%	57.0	-1.53%	32.0	1.09%	40.0
Warren County	5.64%	97.0	1.75%	68.0	0.24%	77.0	3.11%	73.0
Washington County	7.52%	117.0	1.74%	66.5	-0.40%	52.0	-0.63%	14.0
Westmoreland County	4.76%	77.0	0.44%	37.0	-0.08%	69.0	0.37%	26.0
Wise County	3.45%	46.5	-0.52%	21.0	-5.23%	4.0	-3.25%	5.0
Wythe County	7.12%	112.0	2.25%	75.0	-1.70%	25.0	5.34%	106.0
York County	4.07%	66.0	2.21%	73.0	1.75%	101.0	-0.31%	15.0
Alexandria City	2.83%	32.0	7.08%	130.0	3.72%	117.5	8.73%	129.0
Bedford City	1.89%	17.0	-0.28%	25.0	1.63%	100.0	0.19%	21.0
Bristol City	2.20%	23.0	3.56%	104.0	2.31%	109.0	0.70%	31.0
Buena Vista City	8.59%	123.0	-6.02%	2.0	3.58%	116.0	0.09%	20.0
Charlottesville City	6.03%	103.0	10.40%	135.0	3.29%	112.0	0.84%	34.0
Chesapeake City	2.64%	29.0	1.05%	53.0	-0.43%	49.0	1.79%	52.0
Clifton Forge City	2.49%	27.0	2.22%	74.0	-4.65%	8.0	-1.05%	9.0
Colonial Heights City	3.57%	51.5	2.92%	90.0	0.34%	80.0	3.01%	71.0
Covington City	6.56%	109.0	-1.67%	10.0	5.70%	129.0	-1.02%	10.0
Danville City	-0.43%	4.0	0.75%	43.0	-1.79%	22.0	3.15%	74.5
Emporia City	9.86%	128.0	-1.84%	9.0	-2.05%	18.0	1.84%	55.0
Fairfax City	2.33%	24.0	3.32%	99.5	3.77%	119.0	9.13%	131.0
Falls Church City	5.92%	102.0	1.49%	62.0	5.16%	128.0	8.66%	128.0
Franklin City	6.94%	111.0	3.63%	105.0	3.10%	111.0	-5.83%	1.0
Fredericksburg City	9.74%	126.0	5.25%	116.0	3.54%	115.0	6.85%	119.0
Galax City	-0.61%	3.0	7.49%	131.0	6.47%	130.0	1.97%	57.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores								
1=Weakest Change in Capacity								
135=Strongest Change in Capacity								
Locality	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1996/1997 to 1997/1998	Rank Score	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999	Rank Score	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000	Rank Score	Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001	Rank Score
Hampton City	1.32%	12.0	1.17%	58.0	-1.60%	30.0	0.22%	22.0
Harrisonburg City	3.57%	51.5	0.88%	47.0	0.03%	70.0	1.02%	37.0
Hopewell City	2.76%	31.0	-2.71%	5.0	-0.61%	46.0	2.95%	70.0
Lexington City	9.96%	129.0	5.43%	119.0	-0.27%	60.0	6.45%	117.0
Lynchburg City	2.01%	19.0	3.14%	96.5	0.13%	72.0	4.92%	100.0
Manassas City	3.45%	46.5	2.52%	85.0	1.01%	92.0	5.79%	111.0
Manassas Park City	5.83%	99.0	5.64%	123.0	6.71%	131.0	13.52%	135.0
Martinsville City	4.82%	79.5	-0.40%	22.5	-3.67%	9.0	-2.05%	7.0
Newport News City	3.48%	48.0	0.68%	41.0	-0.22%	62.0	0.72%	32.0
Norfolk City	2.93%	35.5	3.19%	98.0	-1.19%	36.0	5.96%	112.5
Norton City	0.30%	5.0	6.08%	125.0	0.66%	86.0	1.46%	47.0
Petersburg City	4.09%	68.0	-1.40%	11.0	0.16%	74.0	0.54%	28.0
Poquoson City	5.35%	89.0	0.92%	49.0	-0.97%	41.0	3.85%	88.0
Portsmouth City	2.12%	21.0	0.41%	36.0	0.17%	75.0	0.52%	27.0
Radford City	3.01%	38.0	1.90%	69.0	0.28%	78.0	-0.77%	12.0
Richmond City	3.96%	65.0	4.53%	110.0	1.51%	95.5	3.40%	81.0
Roanoke City	3.59%	53.0	9.85%	133.0	-5.06%	6.0	1.83%	54.0
Salem City	3.95%	64.0	2.29%	78.0	-0.45%	48.0	0.98%	35.5
Staunton City	5.72%	98.0	-0.92%	16.0	-3.20%	12.0	3.15%	74.5
Suffolk City	3.80%	58.0	1.97%	70.0	-2.23%	16.0	5.01%	101.0
Virginia Beach City	5.62%	94.5	2.75%	88.0	-1.73%	24.0	3.19%	76.0
Waynesboro City	2.93%	35.5	0.21%	32.0	-1.74%	23.0	1.12%	41.0
Williamsburg City	2.38%	26.0	1.74%	66.5	1.98%	106.5	5.68%	108.5
Winchester City	7.71%	118.0	2.42%	82.0	3.85%	120.0	3.33%	78.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Weakest Average Change in Capacity
 135=Strongest Average Change in Capacity

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997-2000/2001	Rank Score
Accomack County	0.41%	9.0
Albemarle County	4.75%	122.0
Alleghany County	1.31%	31.0
Amelia County	2.47%	79.0
Amherst County	1.87%	52.5
Appomattox County	2.50%	80.0
Arlington County	5.51%	127.0
Augusta County	2.23%	68.0
Bath County	1.64%	43.0
Bedford County	2.41%	75.5
Bland County	2.71%	85.0
Botetourt County	3.38%	105.0
Brunswick County	0.75%	16.0
Buchanan County	0.04%	5.0
Buckingham County	1.79%	49.0
Campbell County	0.84%	18.0
Caroline County	1.79%	49.0
Carroll County	4.27%	116.0
Charles City County	1.08%	21.0
Charlotte County	1.49%	36.0
Chesterfield County	1.84%	51.0
Clarke County	6.74%	131.0
Craig County	3.22%	98.0
Culpeper County	3.06%	94.0
Cumberland County	2.08%	62.0
Dickenson County	1.90%	54.0
Dinwiddie County	3.56%	110.0
Essex County	2.90%	91.0
Fairfax County	5.53%	128.0
Fauquier County	4.55%	120.0
Floyd County	3.39%	106.0
Fluvanna County	1.42%	35.0
Franklin County	2.82%	89.0
Frederick County	1.20%	26.0
Giles County	1.52%	38.0
Gloucester County	1.87%	52.5
Goochland County	7.03%	132.0
Grayson County	7.37%	133.0
Greene County	3.64%	112.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Weakest Average Change in Capacity
 135=Strongest Average Change in Capacity

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997-2000/2001	Rank Score
Greenville County	1.74%	47.0
Halifax County	2.72%	86.5
Hanover County	2.41%	75.5
Henrico County	3.25%	99.5
Henry County	0.51%	11.0
Highland County	5.03%	123.0
Isle of Wight County	1.72%	46.0
James City County	4.50%	119.0
King and Queen County	1.55%	39.0
King George County	2.37%	73.0
King William County	2.12%	63.5
Lancaster County	2.62%	83.0
Lee County	3.42%	107.0
Loudoun County	8.03%	135.0
Louisa County	1.23%	27.0
Lunenburg County	2.73%	88.0
Madison County	3.61%	111.0
Mathews County	4.19%	115.0
Mecklenburg County	1.50%	37.0
Middlesex County	2.01%	59.5
Montgomery County	4.00%	114.0
Nelson County	0.29%	7.0
New Kent County	3.31%	101.0
Northampton County	3.44%	109.0
Northumberland County	3.33%	102.0
Nottoway County	1.58%	42.0
Orange County	2.00%	58.0
Page County	1.33%	32.0
Patrick County	1.28%	30.0
Pittsylvania County	1.57%	41.0
Powhatan County	3.43%	108.0
Prince Edward County	0.71%	15.0
Prince George County	2.91%	92.0
Prince William County	3.15%	96.0
Pulaski County	3.11%	95.0
Rappahannock County	1.11%	22.5
Richmond County	4.28%	117.0
Roanoke County	1.79%	49.0
Rockbridge County	3.35%	103.5

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Weakest Average Change in Capacity
 135=Strongest Average Change in Capacity

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997-2000/2001	Rank Score
Rockingham County	2.29%	70.5
Russell County	2.12%	63.5
Scott County	1.68%	44.0
Shenandoah County	2.24%	69.0
Smyth County	0.63%	13.5
Southampton County	2.01%	59.5
Spotsylvania County	2.31%	72.0
Stafford County	2.86%	90.0
Surry County	0.35%	8.0
Sussex County	-3.49%	1.0
Tazewell County	1.27%	29.0
Warren County	2.69%	84.0
Washington County	2.06%	61.0
Westmoreland County	1.37%	33.5
Wise County	-1.38%	2.0
Wythe County	3.25%	99.5
York County	1.93%	55.0
Alexandria City	5.59%	129.0
Bedford City	0.86%	20.0
Bristol City	2.20%	67.0
Buena Vista City	1.56%	40.0
Charlottesville City	5.14%	124.0
Chesapeake City	1.26%	28.0
Clifton Forge City	-0.25%	4.0
Colonial Heights City	2.46%	77.5
Covington City	2.39%	74.0
Danville City	0.42%	10.0
Emporia City	1.95%	56.0
Fairfax City	4.64%	121.0
Falls Church City	5.31%	125.0
Franklin City	1.96%	57.0
Fredericksburg City	6.35%	130.0
Galax City	3.83%	113.0
Hampton City	0.28%	6.0
Harrisonburg City	1.37%	33.5
Hopewell City	0.60%	12.0
Lexington City	5.39%	126.0
Lynchburg City	2.55%	81.5
Manassas City	3.19%	97.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 2.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Weakest Average Change in Capacity
 135=Strongest Average Change in Capacity

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Capacity Per Capita, 1996/1997-2000/2001	Rank Score
Manassas Park City	7.92%	134.0
Martinsville City	-0.32%	3.0
Newport News City	1.17%	24.0
Norfolk City	2.72%	86.5
Norton City	2.13%	65.0
Petersburg City	0.85%	19.0
Poquoson City	2.29%	70.5
Portsmouth City	0.80%	17.0
Radford City	1.11%	22.5
Richmond City	3.35%	103.5
Roanoke City	2.55%	81.5
Salem City	1.69%	45.0
Staunton City	1.19%	25.0
Suffolk City	2.14%	66.0
Virginia Beach City	2.46%	77.5
Waynesboro City	0.63%	13.5
Williamsburg City	2.95%	93.0
Winchester City	4.33%	118.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**REVENUE EFFORT,
2000/2001**

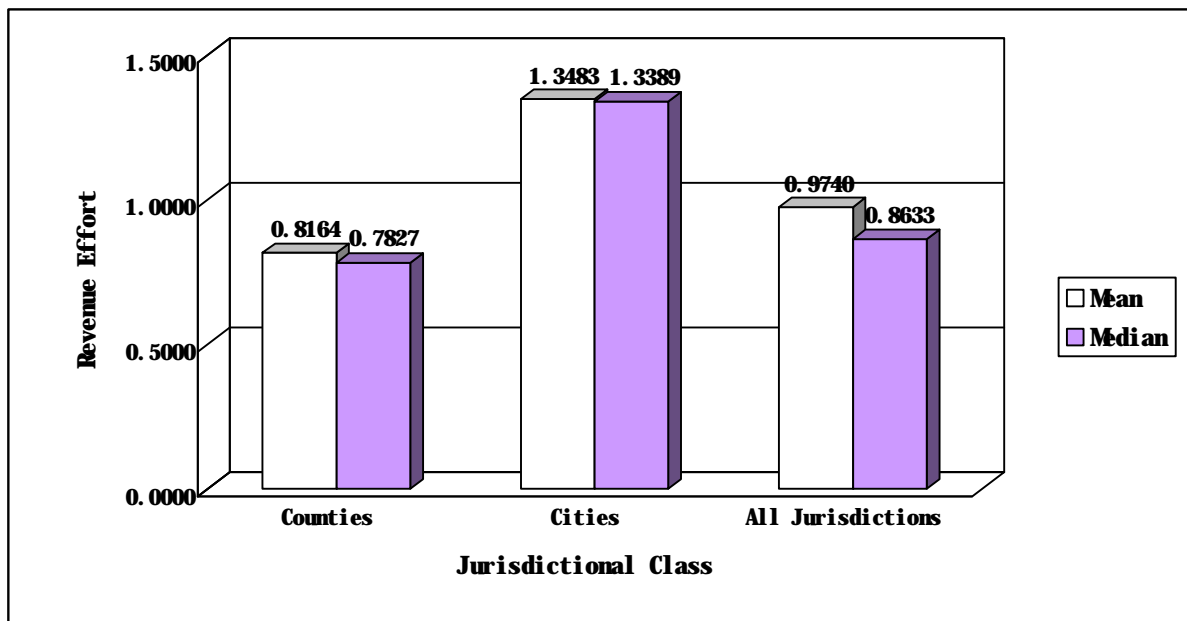
Tables 3.1-3.9/Chart 3

Table 3.1
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	95	70.4%	.8164	.7827
Cities	40	29.6%	1.3483	1.3389
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	.9740	.8633

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 3
Mean and Median Levels of Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.2

Revenue Effort by Locality, 2000/2001

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Highest Effort 135=Lowest Effort		69.38=Highest Stress 47.80=Lowest Stress	
	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Accomack County	0.7995	83.0	52.20	
Albemarle County	0.7052	111.0	50.69	
Alleghany County	1.4592	12.0	62.77	
Amelia County	0.7117	108.0	50.80	
Amherst County	0.8183	78.0	52.51	
Appomattox County	0.6716	120.0	50.16	
Arlington County	0.9656	51.0	54.86	
Augusta County	0.7020	112.0	50.64	
Bath County	0.5895	131.0	48.84	
Bedford County	0.7158	106.0	50.86	
Bland County	0.6874	116.0	50.41	
Botetourt County	0.7068	110.0	50.72	
Brunswick County	0.8082	81.0	52.34	
Buchanan County	1.5269	9.0	63.85	
Buckingham County	0.7261	101.0	51.03	
Campbell County	0.7766	90.0	51.84	
Caroline County	0.8274	76.0	52.65	
Carroll County	0.7549	95.0	51.49	
Charles City County	1.2798	29.0	59.90	
Charlotte County	0.8500	71.0	53.01	
Chesterfield County	0.9175	56.0	54.09	
Clarke County	0.6613	123.0	49.99	
Craig County	0.6131	129.0	49.22	
Culpeper County	0.8342	74.0	52.76	
Cumberland County	0.8974	61.0	53.77	
Dickenson County	1.1777	37.0	58.26	
Dinwiddie County	0.8665	66.0	53.28	
Essex County	0.7163	105.0	50.87	
Fairfax County	0.9319	55.0	54.33	
Fauquier County	0.7539	96.0	51.47	
Floyd County	0.6447	125.0	49.73	
Fluvanna County	0.6884	115.0	50.43	
Franklin County	0.6135	128.0	49.23	
Frederick County	0.9588	53.0	54.76	
Giles County	0.7871	86.0	52.01	
Gloucester County	0.9055	59.0	53.90	
Goochland County	0.5829	132.0	48.74	
Grayson County	0.7227	103.0	50.98	
Greene County	0.8557	69.0	53.10	
Greensville County	1.2998	28.0	60.22	
Halifax County	0.5495	134.0	48.20	
Hanover County	0.7827	88.0	51.94	
Henrico County	0.9153	57.0	54.06	
Henry County	0.7527	97.0	51.45	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.2

Revenue Effort by Locality, 2000/2001

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Highest Effort 135=Lowest Effort		69.38=Highest Stress 47.80=Lowest Stress	
	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Highland County	0.6176	127.0	49.29	
Isle of Wight County	0.9346	54.0	54.37	
James City County	0.8895	63.0	53.65	
King and Queen County	1.1591	38.0	57.96	
King George County	1.0859	44.0	56.79	
King William County	0.7198	104.0	50.93	
Lancaster County	0.5242	135.0	47.80	
Lee County	0.6753	119.0	50.22	
Loudoun County	0.8667	65.0	53.28	
Louisa County	0.6840	118.0	50.35	
Lunenburg County	0.7802	89.0	51.90	
Madison County	0.7132	107.0	50.82	
Mathews County	0.7256	102.0	51.02	
Mecklenburg County	0.6716	121.0	50.16	
Middlesex County	0.6581	124.0	49.94	
Montgomery County	0.6939	114.0	50.51	
Nelson County	0.7677	92.0	51.70	
New Kent County	0.7093	109.0	50.76	
Northampton County	0.8122	79.0	52.41	
Northumberland County	0.6365	126.0	49.59	
Nottoway County	0.7832	87.0	51.94	
Orange County	0.7549	94.0	51.49	
Page County	0.8098	80.0	52.37	
Patrick County	0.7381	100.0	51.22	
Pittsylvania County	0.5904	130.0	48.86	
Powhatan County	0.8633	68.0	53.23	
Prince Edward County	0.7897	85.0	52.05	
Prince George County	0.8361	73.0	52.79	
Prince William County	1.1269	42.0	57.45	
Pulaski County	0.8061	82.0	52.31	
Rappahannock County	0.5611	133.0	48.39	
Richmond County	0.7744	91.0	51.80	
Roanoke County	0.9029	60.0	53.86	
Rockbridge County	0.8658	67.0	53.27	
Rockingham County	0.8545	70.0	53.09	
Russell County	0.7484	98.0	51.39	
Scott County	0.6871	117.0	50.41	
Shenandoah County	0.6955	113.0	50.54	
Smyth County	0.8459	72.0	52.95	
Southampton County	0.8237	77.0	52.59	
Spotsylvania County	0.9114	58.0	54.00	
Stafford County	1.0239	48.0	55.80	
Surry County	0.7990	84.0	52.20	
Sussex County	1.2475	33.0	59.38	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.2

Revenue Effort by Locality, 2000/2001

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Highest Effort 135=Lowest Effort		69.38=Highest Stress 47.80=Lowest Stress	
	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Tazewell County	0.7578	93.0	51.54	
Warren County	0.8313	75.0	52.71	
Washington County	0.6634	122.0	50.02	
Westmoreland County	0.7421	99.0	51.29	
Wise County	1.0385	46.0	56.03	
Wythe County	0.8936	62.0	53.71	
York County	0.9593	52.0	54.76	
Alexandria City	1.0316	47.0	55.92	
Bedford City	1.2250	34.0	59.02	
Bristol City	1.6225	5.0	65.38	
Buena Vista City	1.3354	24.0	60.79	
Charlottesville City	1.3742	19.0	61.41	
Chesapeake City	1.2605	31.0	59.59	
Clifton Forge City	1.4125	16.0	62.02	
Colonial Heights City	1.2998	27.0	60.22	
Covington City	1.8721	1.0	69.38	
Danville City	1.1919	36.0	58.49	
Emporia City	1.8370	2.0	68.82	
Fairfax City	1.1422	39.0	57.69	
Falls Church City	1.0161	49.0	55.67	
Franklin City	1.3086	26.0	60.36	
Fredericksburg City	1.3993	17.0	61.81	
Galax City	1.3380	23.0	60.83	
Hampton City	1.5000	10.0	63.42	
Harrisonburg City	1.1371	40.0	57.61	
Hopewell City	1.6928	4.0	66.51	
Lexington City	1.3601	20.0	61.18	
Lynchburg City	1.5366	8.0	64.01	
Manassas City	1.2186	35.0	58.92	
Manassas Park City	1.3105	25.0	60.39	
Martinsville City	1.4343	15.0	62.37	
Newport News City	1.5512	7.0	64.24	
Norfolk City	1.7492	3.0	67.41	
Norton City	1.2648	30.0	59.66	
Petersburg City	1.4465	13.0	62.57	
Poquoson City	0.8702	64.0	53.34	
Portsmouth City	1.6068	6.0	65.13	
Radford City	1.0060	50.0	55.51	
Richmond City	1.4968	11.0	63.37	
Roanoke City	1.4404	14.0	62.47	
Salem City	1.3414	21.0	60.88	
Staunton City	1.2505	32.0	59.43	
Suffolk City	1.0656	45.0	56.47	
Virginia Beach City	1.1298	41.0	57.49	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.2

Revenue Effort by Locality, 2000/2001

Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
1=Highest Effort		69.38=Highest Stress	
135=Lowest Effort		47.80=Lowest Stress	
Locality	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Waynesboro City	1.3399	22.0	60.86
Williamsburg City	1.3944	18.0	61.73
Winchester City	1.1228	43.0	57.38

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.3

Revenue Effort
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2000/2001

City	County	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	
		City Value	County Value
Alexandria City	Arlington County	1.0316	0.9656
	Fairfax County	1.0316	0.9319
Bedford City	Bedford County	1.2250	0.7158
Bristol City	Washington County	1.6225	0.6634
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	1.3354	0.8658
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	1.3742	0.7052
Chesapeake City	-----	1.2605	-----
Clifton Forge City	Alleghany County	1.4125	1.4592
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	1.2998	0.9175
	Prince George County	1.2998	0.8361
Covington City	Alleghany County	1.8721	1.4592
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	1.1919	0.5904
Emporia City	Greensville County	1.8370	1.2998
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	1.1422	0.9319
Falls Church City	Arlington County	1.0161	0.9656
	Fairfax County	1.0161	0.9319
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	1.3086	0.9346
	Southampton County	1.3086	0.8237
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	1.3993	0.9114
	Stafford County	1.3993	1.0239
Galax City	Carroll County	1.3380	0.7549
	Grayson County	1.3380	0.7227
Hampton City	York County	1.5000	0.9593
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	1.1371	0.8545
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	1.6928	0.9175
	Prince George County	1.6928	0.8361
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	1.3601	0.8658
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	1.5366	0.8183
	Bedford County	1.5366	0.7158
	Campbell County	1.5366	0.7766
Manassas City	Prince William County	1.2186	1.1269
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	1.3105	1.1269
Martinsville City	Henry County	1.4343	0.7527
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	1.5512	0.9346
	James City County	1.5512	0.8895
	York County	1.5512	0.9593
Norfolk City	-----	1.7492	-----
Norton City	Wise County	1.2648	1.0385
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	1.4465	0.9175
	Dinwiddie County	1.4465	0.8665
	Prince George County	1.4465	0.8361
Poquoson City	York County	0.8702	0.9593
Portsmouth City	-----	1.6068	-----

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.3

Revenue Effort
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2000/2001

City	County	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	
		City Value	County Value
Radford City	Montgomery County	1.0060	0.6939
	Pulaski County	1.0060	0.8061
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	1.4968	0.9175
	Henrico County	1.4968	0.9153
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	1.4404	0.9029
Salem City	Roanoke County	1.3414	0.9029
Staunton City	Augusta County	1.2505	0.7020
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	1.0656	0.9346
	Southampton County	1.0656	0.8237
Virginia Beach City	-----	1.1298	-----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	1.3399	0.7020
Williamsburg City	James City County	1.3944	0.8895
	York County	1.3944	0.9593
Winchester City	Frederick County	1.1228	0.9588

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.4
Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001

City	County	City/County Revenue Effort Ratio, 2000/2001
Alexandria City	Arlington County	1.07
	Fairfax County	1.11
Bedford City	Bedford County	1.71
Bristol City	Washington County	2.45
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	1.54
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	1.95
Chesapeake City	-----	----
Clifton Forge City	Alleghany County	0.97
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	1.42
	Prince George County	1.55
Covington City	Alleghany County	1.28
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	2.02
Emporia City	Greensville County	1.41
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	1.23
Falls Church City	Arlington County	1.05
	Fairfax County	1.09
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	1.40
	Southampton County	1.59
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	1.54
	Stafford County	1.37
Galax City	Carroll County	1.77
	Grayson County	1.85
Hampton City	York County	1.56
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	1.33
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	1.85
	Prince George County	2.02
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	1.57
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	1.88
	Bedford County	2.15
	Campbell County	1.98
Manassas City	Prince William County	1.08
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	1.16
Martinsville City	Henry County	1.91
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	1.66
	James City County	1.74
	York County	1.62
Norfolk City	-----	----
Norton City	Wise County	1.22
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	1.58
	Dinwiddie County	1.67
	Prince George County	1.73
Poquoson City	York County	0.91
Portsmouth City	-----	----

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.4

Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001

City	County	City/County Revenue Effort Ratio, 2000/2001
Radford City	Montgomery County	1.45
	Pulaski County	1.25
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	1.63
	Henrico County	1.64
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	1.60
Salem City	Roanoke County	1.49
Staunton City	Augusta County	1.78
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	1.14
	Southampton County	1.29
Virginia Beach City	-----	----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	1.91
Williamsburg City	James City County	1.57
	York County	1.45
Winchester City	Frederick County	1.17

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.5
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region				
Southwest Virginia (PD's 1, 2, 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.6%	.8600	.7549
Cities	3	2.2%	1.4084	1.3380
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	.9628	.8019
Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (PD's 4, 5, 11, 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	16	11.9%	.7682	.7269
Cities	9	6.7%	1.3845	1.4125
Sub-Group Summary	25	18.5%	.9900	.8061
Northern Valley (PD's 6, 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	10	7.4%	.7586	.7559
Cities	6	4.4%	1.2576	1.2929
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	.9457	.8601
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9728	.9488
Cities	5	3.7%	1.1438	1.1422
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	1.0678	1.0316
Northern Piedmont (PD's 9, 10, 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	14	10.4%	.7976	.7613
Cities	2	1.5%	1.3867	1.3867
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	.8713	.7976

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.5
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Southside (PD's 13, 14, 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	15	11.1%	.8411	.7990
Cities	4	3.0%	1.5690	1.5697
Sub-Group Summary	19	14.1%	.9944	.8361
Richmond (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	.8644	.8633
Cities	1	.7%	1.4968	1.4968
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	.9435	.8893
Chesapeake Fringe (PD's 17, 18, 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	12	8.9%	.7644	.7339
Sub-Group Summary	12	8.9%	.7644	.7339
Tidewater (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9018	.9120
Cities	10	7.4%	1.3436	1.3515
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	1.2174	1.1951
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	.9740	.8633

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Planning District LENOWISCO (PD 1)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	.8003	.6871
Cities	1	.7%	1.2648	1.2648
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	.9164	.8628
Cumberland Plateau (PD 2)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	1.0527	.9678
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	1.0527	.9678
Mount Rogers (PD 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.4%	.7613	.7388
Cities	2	1.5%	1.4802	1.4802
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	.9410	.8004
New River Valley (PD 4)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.7330	.7405
Cities	1	.7%	1.0060	1.0060
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	.7876	.7871
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany (PD 5)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9205	.8048
Cities	4	3.0%	1.5166	1.4264
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	1.2185	1.3769

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Central Shenandoah (PD 6)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	.7259	.7020
Cities	5	3.7%	1.2846	1.3354
Sub-Group Summary	10	7.4%	1.0052	1.0015
Northern Shenandoah Valley (PD 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	.7913	.8098
Cities	1	.7%	1.1228	1.1228
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	.8466	.8206
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9728	.9488
Cities	5	3.7%	1.1438	1.1422
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	1.0678	1.0316
Rappahannock-Rapidan (PD 9)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	.7234	.7539
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	.7234	.7539
Thomas Jefferson (PD 10)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	.7402	.7052
Cities	1	.7%	1.3742	1.3742
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	.8458	.7364

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region 2000 (PD 11)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.7456	.7462
Cities	2	1.5%	1.3808	1.3808
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	.9573	.7974
West Piedmont (PD 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.6737	.6758
Cities	2	1.5%	1.3131	1.3131
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	.8868	.7454
Southside (PD 13)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	.6764	.6716
Sub-Group Summary	3	2.2%	.6764	.6716
Piedmont (PD 14)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	.7912	.7832
Sub-Group Summary	7	5.2%	.7912	.7832
Richmond Regional (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	.8644	.8633
Cities	1	.7%	1.4968	1.4968
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	.9435	.8893

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
RADCO (PD 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9621	.9676
Cities	1	.7%	1.3993	1.3993
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	1.0496	1.0239
Northern Neck (PD 17)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.6693	.6893
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	.6693	.6893
Middle Peninsula (PD 18)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.4%	.8141	.7227
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	.8141	.7227
Crater (PD 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	1.0098	.8665
Cities	4	3.0%	1.5690	1.5697
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	1.2583	1.2998
Accomack-Norhampton (PD 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	2	1.5%	.8059	.8059
Sub-Group Summary	2	1.5%	.8059	.8059

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 3.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Hampton Roads (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	.9018	.9120
Cities	10	7.4%	1.3436	1.3515
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	1.2174	1.1951
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	.9740	.8633

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.7
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Population, 2000
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Population, 2000 100,000 or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.4%	.9540	.9247
Cities	8	5.9%	1.4157	1.4984
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	1.2178	1.1283
25,000 to 99,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	39	28.9%	.8114	.7827
Cities	8	5.9%	1.3014	1.2964
Sub-Group Summary	47	34.8%	.8948	.8313
10,000 to 24,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	37	27.4%	.8139	.7802
Cities	15	11.1%	1.2828	1.3105
Sub-Group Summary	52	38.5%	.9492	.8256
9,999 or lower				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.6%	.7752	.7163
Cities	9	6.7%	1.4393	1.3380
Sub-Group Summary	22	16.3%	1.0469	1.0282
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	.9740	.8633

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.8
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Pct. Change in Population, 1996-2000 10.00% or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	10	7.4%	.9256	.8781
Cities	2	1.5%	1.1880	1.1880
Sub-Group Summary	12	8.9%	.9693	.9004
5.00% to 9.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	26	19.3%	.7823	.7544
Cities	4	3.0%	1.1088	1.0843
Sub-Group Summary	30	22.2%	.8258	.7836
0.01% to 4.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	48	35.6%	.7937	.7784
Cities	19	14.1%	1.3044	1.3354
Sub-Group Summary	67	49.6%	.9385	.8274
No change or decline				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	11	8.1%	.8972	.7578
Cities	15	11.1%	1.4892	1.4404
Sub-Group Summary	26	19.3%	1.2388	1.3797
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	.9740	.8633

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 3.9
Descriptive Statistics
for
Revenue Effort, 2000/2001
by
Functional Performance Index, 2000/2001
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Performance Index, 2000/2001 \$2,271.37 to \$2,315.91				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	22	16.3%	.8387	.8039
Cities	21	15.6%	1.3819	1.3993
Sub-Group Summary	43	31.9%	1.1040	1.0656
\$2,261.49 to \$2,271.36				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	18	13.3%	.7961	.7819
Cities	8	5.9%	1.3898	1.3508
Sub-Group Summary	26	19.3%	.9787	.8513
\$2,199.00 to \$2,261.48				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	30	22.2%	.7769	.7544
Cities	4	3.0%	1.1886	1.1770
Sub-Group Summary	34	25.2%	.8253	.7769
\$1,915.21 to \$2,198.99				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	25	18.5%	.8590	.7832
Cities	7	5.2%	1.2915	1.2648
Sub-Group Summary	32	23.7%	.9536	.8311
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	.9740	.8633

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**CHANGE IN REVENUE EFFORT,
1996/1997-2000/2001**

Tables 4.1-4.5/Charts 4.1-4.2

Table 4.1
Mean Level
of
Revenue Effort, 1996/1997-2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Period				
	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Jurisdictional Class					
Counties	.7554	.7576	.7846	.7976	.8164
Cities	1.2672	1.2744	1.3093	1.3444	1.3483
All Jurisdictions	.9071	.9108	.9401	.9596	.9740

Table 4.2
Median Level
of
Revenue Effort, 1996/1997-2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Period				
	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Jurisdictional Class					
Counties	.7222	.7337	.7673	.7868	.7827
Cities	1.2458	1.2595	1.3028	1.3278	1.3389
All Jurisdictions	.8077	.8049	.8306	.8482	.8633

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 4.1
Mean Level of Revenue Effort, 1996/1997-2000/2001
 by
 Jurisdictional Class

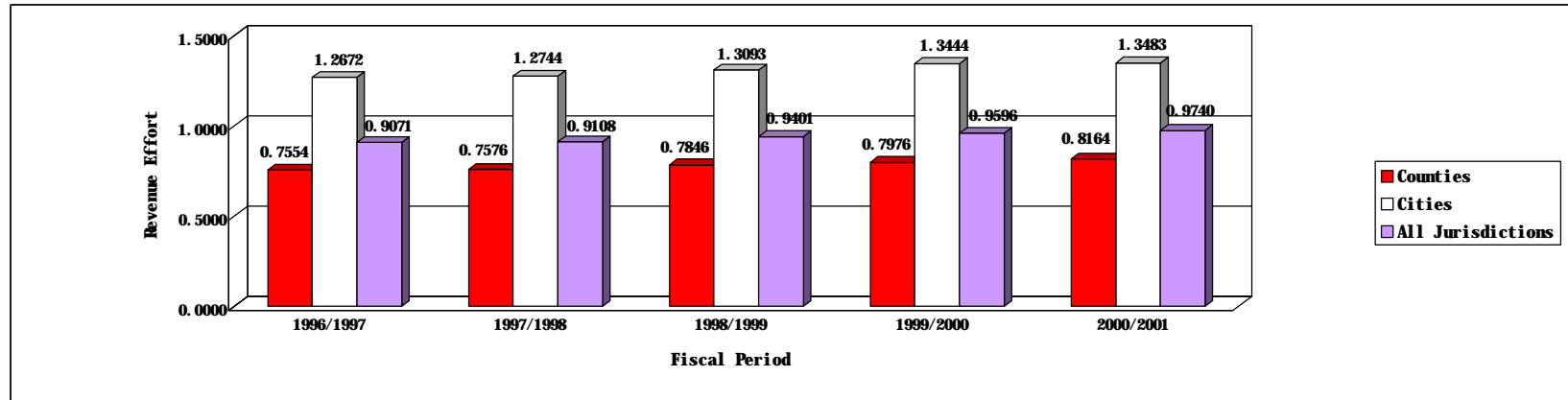
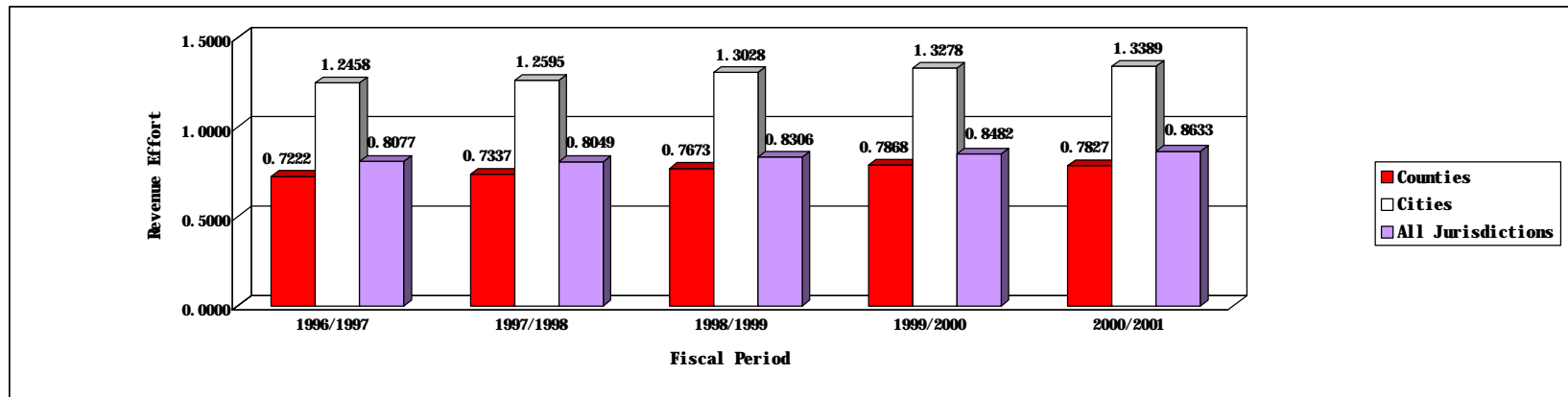


Chart 4.2
Median Level of Revenue Effort, 1996/1997-2000/2001
 by
 Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.3

Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
1=Highest Effort
135=Lowest Effort

Locality	Revenue Effort, 1996/1997	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 1997/1998	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 1998/1999	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 1999/2000	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank Score
Accomack County	0.8998	56.0	0.7895	72.0	0.8023	75.0	0.8024	82.0	0.7995	83.0
Albemarle County	0.7491	81.0	0.7018	94.0	0.7248	96.0	0.7399	94.0	0.7052	111.0
Alleghany County	1.1516	31.0	1.1718	30.0	1.2660	26.0	1.2840	27.0	1.4592	12.0
Amelia County	0.8442	62.0	0.8500	64.0	0.8252	69.0	0.7278	97.0	0.7117	108.0
Amherst County	0.6970	96.0	0.6754	101.0	0.7057	100.0	0.7056	104.0	0.8183	78.0
Appomattox County	0.5800	125.0	0.6243	117.0	0.6018	125.0	0.6275	122.0	0.6716	120.5
Arlington County	0.9944	45.0	0.9940	48.0	0.9822	49.0	0.9852	48.0	0.9656	51.0
Augusta County	0.6840	102.0	0.6744	102.0	0.6803	108.0	0.6825	111.0	0.7020	112.0
Bath County	0.5174	133.0	0.5095	134.0	0.4556	135.0	0.5567	133.0	0.5895	131.0
Bedford County	0.5422	130.0	0.6171	119.5	0.6512	116.0	0.6631	116.0	0.7158	106.0
Bland County	0.5985	121.0	0.6167	121.0	0.7351	93.0	0.6503	119.0	0.6874	116.0
Botetourt County	0.6693	109.0	0.6633	107.0	0.7054	101.0	0.6933	107.0	0.7068	110.0
Brunswick County	0.8042	69.0	0.7134	92.0	0.7850	84.0	0.7796	90.0	0.8082	81.0
Buchanan County	1.2746	19.0	1.2584	21.0	1.3046	21.0	1.3481	21.0	1.5269	9.0
Buckingham County	0.6097	120.0	0.6002	122.0	0.6384	118.0	0.6215	124.0	0.7261	101.0
Campbell County	0.7072	92.0	0.7156	90.0	0.7071	99.0	0.7268	98.0	0.7766	90.0
Caroline County	0.7591	78.0	0.7994	70.0	0.7994	78.0	0.8341	72.0	0.8274	76.0
Carroll County	0.6751	106.0	0.6938	96.0	0.7594	90.0	0.7906	87.0	0.7549	94.5
Charles City County	1.1946	27.0	1.2142	29.0	1.2160	32.0	1.1153	41.0	1.2798	29.0
Charlotte County	0.7776	75.0	0.8049	68.0	0.8409	66.0	0.8474	70.0	0.8500	71.0
Chesterfield County	0.8895	58.5	0.8881	59.0	0.9031	58.0	0.9333	55.0	0.9175	56.0
Clarke County	0.7338	84.0	0.6883	98.0	0.6855	107.0	0.6927	108.0	0.6613	123.0
Craig County	0.5775	126.0	0.5756	125.0	0.6629	113.0	0.7168	102.0	0.6131	129.0
Culpeper County	0.7893	73.0	0.7897	71.0	0.8215	70.0	0.8479	69.0	0.8342	74.0
Cumberland County	0.6657	110.0	0.6487	111.0	0.7808	86.0	0.7482	93.0	0.8974	61.0
Dickenson County	0.9758	47.0	0.9063	56.0	0.9266	52.0	0.9811	50.0	1.1777	37.0
Dinwiddie County	0.8304	64.0	0.7821	74.0	0.8016	76.0	0.8214	77.0	0.8665	66.0
Essex County	0.6948	97.0	0.6610	109.0	0.6865	106.0	0.8290	74.0	0.7163	105.0
Fairfax County	1.0261	42.0	0.9969	46.0	0.9894	47.0	0.9347	54.0	0.9319	55.0
Fauquier County	0.7958	71.0	0.9649	49.0	0.8211	71.0	0.7974	85.0	0.7539	96.0
Floyd County	0.6605	112.0	0.6355	115.0	0.6144	122.0	0.6370	121.0	0.6447	125.0
Fluvanna County	0.6808	103.0	0.6906	97.0	0.7042	104.0	0.6949	106.0	0.6884	115.0
Franklin County	0.5817	124.0	0.5571	130.0	0.5705	128.0	0.5755	129.0	0.6135	128.0
Frederick County	0.9178	51.0	0.9144	55.0	0.9037	57.0	0.9285	59.0	0.9588	53.0
Giles County	0.7736	76.0	0.7503	82.0	0.7342	94.0	0.8065	81.0	0.7871	86.0
Gloucester County	0.8029	70.0	0.8326	66.0	0.8795	61.0	0.8693	64.0	0.9055	59.0
Goochland County	0.5156	134.0	0.5160	132.0	0.6053	124.0	0.5854	126.0	0.5829	132.0
Grayson County	0.7149	90.0	0.5967	123.0	0.7022	105.0	0.6809	113.0	0.7227	103.0
Greene County	0.8163	67.0	0.7565	80.0	0.8501	65.0	0.8746	63.0	0.8557	69.0
Greensville County	1.1156	35.0	1.0495	42.0	1.2328	29.5	1.4518	11.0	1.2998	27.5
Halifax County	0.5493	128.0	0.5036	135.0	0.4980	134.0	0.5054	135.0	0.5495	134.0
Hanover County	0.7222	88.0	0.7322	89.0	0.7323	95.0	0.7173	101.0	0.7827	88.0
Henrico County	0.8895	58.5	0.8845	60.0	0.8871	60.0	0.8942	62.0	0.9153	57.0
Henry County	0.6898	99.0	0.6615	108.0	0.7364	92.0	0.7236	99.0	0.7527	97.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.3

Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
1=Highest Effort
135=Lowest Effort

Locality	Revenue Effort, 1996/1997	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 1997/1998	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 1998/1999	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 1999/2000	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank Score
Highland County	0.6649	111.0	0.6731	104.0	0.5943	126.0	0.5612	131.0	0.6176	127.0
Isle of Wight County	0.9841	46.0	0.9519	50.0	0.9553	50.0	0.9829	49.0	0.9346	54.0
James City County	0.9003	55.0	0.8835	61.0	0.8757	62.0	0.9299	58.0	0.8895	63.0
King and Queen County	0.8948	57.0	0.9147	54.0	1.0662	45.0	1.2211	33.0	1.1591	38.0
King George County	0.8164	66.0	1.0104	45.0	1.1629	36.0	1.1403	39.0	1.0859	44.0
King William County	0.6972	95.0	0.6455	113.0	0.6764	110.0	0.6923	109.0	0.7198	104.0
Lancaster County	0.5321	131.0	0.5368	131.0	0.5503	132.0	0.5359	134.0	0.5242	135.0
Lee County	0.7123	91.0	0.7602	78.5	0.6411	117.0	0.6738	114.0	0.6753	119.0
Loudoun County	0.8543	61.0	0.9215	52.0	0.8988	59.0	0.8482	68.0	0.8667	65.0
Louisa County	0.7006	93.0	0.7144	91.0	0.7049	103.0	0.7371	95.0	0.6840	118.0
Lunenburg County	0.8077	68.0	0.8234	67.0	0.7926	80.0	0.8145	79.0	0.7802	89.0
Madison County	0.6211	118.0	0.6346	116.0	0.6549	115.0	0.6217	123.0	0.7132	107.0
Mathews County	0.6992	94.0	0.6806	100.0	0.7091	98.0	0.7711	91.0	0.7256	102.0
Mecklenburg County	0.5139	135.0	0.5118	133.0	0.5384	133.0	0.5786	128.0	0.6716	120.5
Middlesex County	0.5945	122.0	0.6171	119.5	0.6355	119.0	0.6561	117.0	0.6581	124.0
Montgomery County	0.6779	104.0	0.6560	110.0	0.6630	112.0	0.6534	118.0	0.6939	114.0
Nelson County	0.6709	108.0	0.7541	81.0	0.7483	91.0	0.9442	53.0	0.7677	92.0
New Kent County	0.7501	79.0	0.7418	83.0	0.7053	102.0	0.7106	103.0	0.7093	109.0
Northampton County	0.7873	74.0	0.8962	58.0	0.8097	73.0	0.8291	73.0	0.8122	79.0
Northumberland County	0.6190	119.0	0.5659	128.0	0.5874	127.0	0.5831	127.0	0.6365	126.0
Nottoway County	0.7230	87.0	0.7106	93.0	0.8007	77.0	0.7823	89.0	0.7832	87.0
Orange County	0.6844	101.0	0.6735	103.0	0.7197	97.0	0.7506	92.0	0.7549	94.5
Page County	0.5434	129.0	0.6686	105.0	0.6112	123.0	0.6952	105.0	0.8098	80.0
Patrick County	0.6252	117.0	0.5642	129.0	0.5652	131.0	0.6813	112.0	0.7381	100.0
Pittsylvania County	0.5559	127.0	0.5690	127.0	0.5663	130.0	0.5703	130.0	0.5904	130.0
Powhatan County	0.6364	116.0	0.6196	118.0	0.6624	114.0	0.6645	115.0	0.8633	68.0
Prince Edward County	0.6777	105.0	0.7371	86.0	0.7663	89.0	0.7979	84.0	0.7897	85.0
Prince George County	0.7471	82.0	0.7684	75.0	0.7728	87.0	0.8552	66.0	0.8361	73.0
Prince William County	1.1035	37.0	1.1247	37.0	1.1310	38.0	1.1450	37.0	1.1269	42.0
Pulaski County	0.6876	100.0	0.7602	78.5	0.7851	82.5	0.8076	80.0	0.8061	82.0
Rappahannock County	0.5270	132.0	0.5701	126.0	0.6248	121.0	0.5569	132.0	0.5611	133.0
Richmond County	0.7233	86.0	0.6812	99.0	0.8306	68.0	0.8390	71.0	0.7744	91.0
Roanoke County	0.9174	52.0	0.9168	53.0	0.9040	56.0	0.9231	60.0	0.9029	60.0
Rockbridge County	0.8295	65.0	0.8037	69.0	0.8399	67.0	0.8288	75.0	0.8658	67.0
Rockingham County	0.7615	77.0	0.7619	76.5	0.8161	72.0	0.8539	67.0	0.8545	70.0
Russell County	0.6723	107.0	0.7395	84.0	0.6795	109.0	0.7328	96.0	0.7484	98.0
Scott County	0.5901	123.0	0.5804	124.0	0.5691	129.0	0.5971	125.0	0.6871	117.0
Shenandoah County	0.6918	98.0	0.6976	95.0	0.9259	53.0	0.7222	100.0	0.6955	113.0
Smyth County	0.7348	83.0	0.7848	73.0	0.8040	74.0	0.8177	78.0	0.8459	72.0
Southampton County	0.7905	72.0	0.7619	76.5	0.7878	81.0	0.7868	88.0	0.8237	77.0
Spotsylvania County	0.8672	60.0	0.8680	62.0	0.9085	55.0	0.9329	56.0	0.9114	58.0
Stafford County	0.9232	50.0	0.9035	57.0	0.9170	54.0	0.9881	47.0	1.0239	48.0
Surry County	0.7173	89.0	0.7389	85.0	0.7673	88.0	0.7907	86.0	0.7990	84.0
Sussex County	1.1276	33.0	1.1389	34.0	1.4211	10.0	1.0335	46.0	1.2475	33.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.3

Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
1=Highest Effort
135=Lowest Effort

Locality	Revenue Effort, 1996/1997	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 1997/1998	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 1998/1999	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 1999/2000	Rank Score	Revenue Effort, 2000/2001	Rank Score
Tazewell County	0.6602	113.0	0.6473	112.0	0.6673	111.0	0.6847	110.0	0.7578	93.0
Warren County	0.7312	85.0	0.7337	88.0	0.7975	79.0	0.8001	83.0	0.8313	75.0
Washington County	0.6550	114.0	0.6448	114.0	0.6293	120.0	0.6481	120.0	0.6634	122.0
Westmoreland County	0.6540	115.0	0.6642	106.0	0.7851	82.5	0.8225	76.0	0.7421	99.0
Wise County	0.9139	53.0	0.8467	65.0	0.8670	64.0	0.9306	57.0	1.0385	46.0
Wythe County	0.7500	80.0	0.7367	87.0	0.7838	85.0	0.8570	65.0	0.8936	62.0
York County	0.9081	54.0	0.9960	47.0	0.9448	51.0	0.9660	52.0	0.9593	52.0
Alexandria City	1.0811	39.0	1.0945	38.0	1.0894	43.0	1.0742	43.0	1.0316	47.0
Bedford City	1.0153	44.0	1.1671	31.0	1.1615	37.0	1.2571	30.0	1.2250	34.0
Bristol City	1.3610	13.0	1.3721	12.0	1.4676	8.0	1.5398	7.0	1.6225	5.0
Buena Vista City	1.2445	22.0	1.2416	23.0	1.3454	18.0	1.3107	25.0	1.3354	24.0
Charlottesville City	1.3311	15.0	1.3740	11.0	1.3018	23.0	1.3163	23.0	1.3742	19.0
Chesapeake City	1.1973	26.0	1.2175	28.0	1.2345	28.0	1.2667	28.0	1.2605	31.0
Clifton Forge City	1.2307	23.0	1.2829	18.0	1.3704	16.0	1.3494	20.0	1.4125	16.0
Colonial Heights City	1.2035	25.0	1.2184	27.0	1.2416	27.0	1.2591	29.0	1.2998	27.5
Covington City	1.6106	2.0	1.6164	3.0	1.7903	1.0	1.8625	1.0	1.8721	1.0
Danville City	0.9496	49.0	1.0131	44.0	1.1006	40.0	1.1402	40.0	1.1919	36.0
Emporia City	1.5795	3.0	1.5123	6.0	1.6760	3.0	1.7833	3.0	1.8370	2.0
Fairfax City	1.1716	30.0	1.1604	32.0	1.1727	35.0	1.1674	35.0	1.1422	39.0
Falls Church City	1.1072	36.0	1.0532	40.0	1.0890	44.0	1.0630	44.0	1.0161	49.0
Franklin City	1.1813	29.0	1.2699	20.0	1.3777	15.0	1.2464	31.0	1.3086	26.0
Fredericksburg City	1.3406	14.0	1.3126	16.0	1.4137	13.0	1.4499	12.0	1.3993	17.0
Galax City	1.4457	9.0	1.3288	15.0	1.3675	17.0	1.3785	17.0	1.3380	23.0
Hampton City	1.4331	10.0	1.4708	7.0	1.5160	7.0	1.4919	8.0	1.5000	10.0
Harrisonburg City	1.0550	41.0	1.0459	43.0	1.0971	42.0	1.1437	38.0	1.1371	40.0
Hopewell City	1.5442	4.0	1.5308	4.0	1.6565	4.0	1.7967	2.0	1.6928	4.0
Lexington City	1.1861	28.0	1.1290	36.0	1.2170	31.0	1.3132	24.0	1.3601	20.0
Lynchburg City	1.3645	12.0	1.4140	9.0	1.4504	9.0	1.4909	9.0	1.5366	8.0
Manassas City	1.0988	38.0	1.0527	41.0	1.1961	33.0	1.1991	34.0	1.2186	35.0
Manassas Park City	1.3189	17.0	1.2490	22.0	1.3258	20.0	1.3628	18.0	1.3105	25.0
Martinsville City	1.2660	20.0	1.2262	25.0	1.2982	24.0	1.3392	22.0	1.4343	15.0
Newport News City	1.4599	8.0	1.6575	2.0	1.5377	6.0	1.5770	6.0	1.5512	7.0
Norfolk City	1.6669	1.0	1.7068	1.0	1.6897	2.0	1.7796	4.0	1.7492	3.0
Norton City	1.2208	24.0	1.2261	26.0	1.2328	29.5	1.2906	26.0	1.2648	30.0
Petersburg City	1.4287	11.0	1.3717	13.0	1.4202	11.0	1.4267	13.0	1.4465	13.0
Poquoson City	0.8418	63.0	0.8559	63.0	0.8693	63.0	0.9085	61.0	0.8702	64.0
Portsmouth City	1.5341	5.0	1.5278	5.0	1.5380	5.0	1.6206	5.0	1.6068	6.0
Radford City	0.9730	48.0	0.9396	51.0	0.9849	48.0	0.9723	51.0	1.0060	50.0
Richmond City	1.5121	7.0	1.4507	8.0	1.4163	12.0	1.4609	10.0	1.4968	11.0
Roanoke City	1.5162	6.0	1.3870	10.0	1.3038	22.0	1.4172	14.0	1.4404	14.0
Salem City	1.2825	18.0	1.2774	19.0	1.2672	25.0	1.3624	19.0	1.3414	21.0
Staunton City	1.1481	32.0	1.1524	33.0	1.1771	34.0	1.2418	32.0	1.2505	32.0
Suffolk City	1.0235	43.0	1.2319	24.0	1.0438	46.0	1.0475	45.0	1.0656	45.0
Virginia Beach City	1.1215	34.0	1.1308	35.0	1.1095	39.0	1.1621	36.0	1.1298	41.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.3

Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Highest Effort
 135=Lowest Effort

Locality	Revenue Effort, 1996/1997		Rank Score		Revenue Effort, 1997/1998		Rank Score		Revenue Effort, 1998/1999		Rank Score		Revenue Effort, 1999/2000		Rank Score		Revenue Effort, 2000/2001		Rank Score	
Waynesboro City	1.3203	16.0			1.3482	14.0			1.3839	14.0			1.3930	16.0			1.3399	22.0		
Williamsburg City	1.2471	21.0			1.3024	17.0			1.3440	19.0			1.4009	15.0			1.3944	18.0		
Winchester City	1.0724	40.0			1.0570	39.0			1.0975	41.0			1.1114	42.0			1.1228	43.0		

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Locality	Rank Scores							
	1=Strongest Change in Effort				135=Weakest Change in Effort			
	Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1996/1997 to 1997/1998	Rank Score	Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999	Rank Score	Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000	Rank Score	Percentage Change in Revenue Effort from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001	Rank Score
Accomack County	-12.26%	134.0	1.62%	81.0	0.02%	98.0	-0.37%	81.0
Albemarle County	-6.31%	123.0	3.27%	61.5	2.08%	73.0	-4.69%	122.0
Alleghany County	1.76%	42.0	8.04%	27.0	1.42%	77.5	13.65%	12.0
Amelia County	0.69%	58.0	-2.93%	119.0	-11.80%	133.0	-2.21%	104.0
Amherst County	-3.09%	101.0	4.49%	48.0	-0.02%	99.0	15.96%	8.0
Appomattox County	7.64%	16.0	-3.61%	121.0	4.29%	39.0	7.03%	23.0
Arlington County	-0.04%	67.0	-1.18%	109.5	0.30%	96.0	-1.99%	97.0
Augusta County	-1.40%	83.0	0.87%	87.0	0.33%	93.0	2.85%	53.0
Bath County	-1.52%	85.0	-10.58%	131.0	22.19%	2.0	5.89%	28.0
Bedford County	13.82%	7.0	5.52%	41.0	1.83%	74.0	7.94%	21.0
Bland County	3.04%	29.0	19.20%	5.0	-11.53%	132.0	5.70%	29.0
Botetourt County	-0.90%	79.0	6.34%	37.0	-1.71%	112.0	1.94%	59.0
Brunswick County	-11.30%	133.0	10.04%	19.0	-0.69%	102.0	3.67%	43.0
Buchanan County	-1.27%	82.0	3.67%	57.0	3.34%	47.5	13.26%	13.0
Buckingham County	-1.57%	87.0	6.38%	36.0	-2.66%	120.0	16.84%	5.0
Campbell County	1.19%	52.0	-1.18%	109.5	2.78%	60.0	6.86%	24.0
Caroline County	5.30%	21.0	0.01%	96.5	4.34%	37.0	-0.81%	87.0
Carroll County	2.77%	32.0	9.45%	21.0	4.11%	43.0	-4.52%	120.0
Charles City County	1.64%	45.0	0.15%	95.0	-8.28%	129.0	14.75%	10.0
Charlotte County	3.51%	27.0	4.48%	49.0	0.77%	87.0	0.31%	73.0
Chesterfield County	-0.16%	69.0	1.70%	80.0	3.34%	47.5	-1.69%	95.0
Clarke County	-6.20%	122.0	-0.41%	98.0	1.05%	82.0	-4.53%	121.0
Craig County	-0.33%	71.0	15.16%	11.0	8.13%	15.0	-14.47%	134.0
Culpeper County	0.05%	65.5	4.02%	51.0	3.21%	50.0	-1.62%	93.0
Cumberland County	-2.54%	96.0	20.36%	4.0	-4.18%	124.0	19.94%	4.0
Dickenson County	-7.13%	124.0	2.25%	76.0	5.88%	24.0	20.04%	3.0
Dinwiddie County	-5.81%	119.0	2.49%	72.0	2.47%	68.0	5.49%	30.0
Essex County	-4.87%	116.0	3.86%	53.0	20.76%	3.0	-13.60%	133.0
Fairfax County	-2.85%	99.0	-0.75%	102.0	-5.53%	126.0	-0.30%	80.0
Fauquier County	21.25%	3.0	-14.90%	133.0	-2.89%	121.0	-5.46%	126.0
Floyd County	-3.79%	108.0	-3.31%	120.0	3.68%	45.0	1.21%	65.0
Fluvanna County	1.44%	47.0	1.97%	78.0	-1.32%	106.0	-0.94%	89.0
Franklin County	-4.23%	113.0	2.40%	74.5	0.89%	84.0	6.61%	25.0
Frederick County	-0.38%	72.0	-1.17%	108.0	2.75%	62.0	3.26%	49.0
Giles County	-3.01%	100.0	-2.15%	115.0	9.85%	9.0	-2.41%	107.0
Gloucester County	3.69%	25.0	5.64%	40.0	-1.16%	104.0	4.16%	39.0
Goochland County	0.07%	64.0	17.32%	9.0	-3.28%	123.0	-0.44%	82.0
Grayson County	-16.53%	135.0	17.68%	7.0	-3.03%	122.0	6.14%	27.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Locality	Rank Scores							
	1=Strongest Change in Effort				135=Weakest Change in Effort			
	Percentage		Percentage		Percentage		Percentage	
	Change in Revenue Effort from 1996/1997 to 1997/1998	Rank Score	Change in Revenue Effort from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999	Rank Score	Change in Revenue Effort from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000	Rank Score	Change in Revenue Effort from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001	Rank Score
Greene County	-7.32%	125.0	12.37%	15.0	2.88%	56.0	-2.16%	100.5
Greensville County	-5.92%	121.0	17.46%	8.0	17.76%	5.0	-10.47%	132.0
Halifax County	-8.31%	129.0	-1.11%	107.0	1.50%	76.0	8.72%	19.0
Hanover County	1.38%	48.0	0.01%	96.5	-2.04%	115.0	9.11%	18.0
Henrico County	-0.56%	76.0	0.30%	93.0	0.80%	85.5	2.37%	55.0
Henry County	-4.10%	111.0	11.32%	16.0	-1.73%	113.0	4.01%	40.0
Highland County	1.22%	51.0	-11.71%	132.0	-5.56%	127.0	10.04%	16.0
Isle of Wight County	-3.27%	105.0	0.35%	92.0	2.89%	55.0	-4.91%	124.0
James City County	-1.87%	92.0	-0.88%	105.0	6.19%	23.0	-4.35%	118.0
King and Queen County	2.22%	36.0	16.57%	10.0	14.52%	6.0	-5.08%	125.0
King George County	23.77%	1.0	15.08%	12.0	-1.94%	114.0	-4.77%	123.0
King William County	-7.41%	127.0	4.78%	45.0	2.35%	70.0	3.97%	41.0
Lancaster County	0.88%	54.0	2.52%	71.0	-2.62%	119.0	-2.18%	102.0
Lee County	6.74%	19.0	-15.67%	135.0	5.10%	28.0	0.22%	75.0
Loudoun County	7.87%	15.0	-2.47%	118.0	-5.62%	128.0	2.18%	57.0
Louisa County	1.98%	39.0	-1.34%	111.0	4.57%	35.0	-7.21%	129.0
Lunenburg County	1.95%	40.0	-3.74%	122.0	2.77%	61.0	-4.22%	117.0
Madison County	2.18%	37.0	3.19%	64.0	-5.07%	125.0	14.72%	11.0
Mathews County	-2.66%	98.0	4.19%	50.0	8.75%	11.0	-5.90%	128.0
Mecklenburg County	-0.41%	74.5	5.19%	42.0	7.48%	20.0	16.07%	7.0
Middlesex County	3.79%	24.0	2.99%	67.0	3.25%	49.0	0.29%	74.0
Montgomery County	-3.24%	104.0	1.07%	85.0	-1.45%	109.0	6.21%	26.0
Nelson County	12.40%	9.0	-0.77%	103.0	26.19%	1.0	-18.69%	135.0
New Kent County	-1.10%	81.0	-4.92%	123.0	0.76%	88.0	-0.18%	78.0
Northampton County	13.83%	6.0	-9.65%	130.0	2.40%	69.0	-2.03%	99.0
Northumberland County	-8.58%	131.0	3.81%	56.0	-0.74%	103.0	9.16%	17.0
Nottoway County	-1.70%	90.0	12.67%	14.0	-2.30%	116.0	0.12%	76.0
Orange County	-1.59%	88.0	6.87%	33.0	4.30%	38.0	0.57%	70.0
Page County	23.05%	2.0	-8.59%	129.0	13.74%	7.0	16.50%	6.0
Patrick County	-9.75%	132.0	0.17%	94.0	20.55%	4.0	8.34%	20.0
Pittsylvania County	2.35%	35.0	-0.47%	99.5	0.70%	89.0	3.52%	46.0
Powhatan County	-2.64%	97.0	6.91%	32.0	0.31%	95.0	29.92%	1.0
Prince Edward County	8.77%	13.0	3.96%	52.0	4.12%	42.0	-1.02%	90.0
Prince George County	2.85%	31.0	0.57%	89.0	10.67%	8.0	-2.24%	105.0
Prince William County	1.93%	41.0	0.56%	90.0	1.24%	80.0	-1.59%	92.0
Pulaski County	10.57%	10.0	3.27%	61.5	2.86%	57.0	-0.19%	79.0
Rappahannock County	8.17%	14.0	9.59%	20.0	-10.87%	131.0	0.75%	68.0
Richmond County	-5.82%	120.0	21.93%	3.0	1.01%	83.0	-7.69%	130.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Locality	Rank Scores							
	1=Strongest Change in Effort				135=Weakest Change in Effort			
	Percentage		Percentage		Percentage		Percentage	
	Change in Revenue Effort from 1996/1997 to 1997/1998	Rank Score	Change in Revenue Effort from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999	Rank Score	Change in Revenue Effort from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000	Rank Score	Change in Revenue Effort from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001	Rank Score
Roanoke County	-0.06%	68.0	-1.40%	112.0	2.11%	72.0	-2.19%	103.0
Rockbridge County	-3.10%	102.0	4.50%	47.0	-1.33%	107.0	4.46%	36.0
Rockingham County	0.05%	65.5	7.12%	30.0	4.63%	34.0	0.06%	77.0
Russell County	9.99%	11.0	-8.11%	128.0	7.84%	17.0	2.13%	58.0
Scott County	-1.65%	89.0	-1.95%	114.0	4.92%	29.5	15.08%	9.0
Shenandoah County	0.84%	55.0	32.72%	1.0	-22.00%	134.0	-3.70%	112.0
Smyth County	6.80%	18.0	2.44%	73.0	1.70%	75.0	3.45%	48.0
Southampton County	-3.62%	107.0	3.41%	59.0	-0.13%	100.0	4.70%	33.0
Spotsylvania County	0.10%	63.0	4.66%	46.0	2.69%	63.0	-2.31%	106.0
Stafford County	-2.13%	95.0	1.49%	83.0	7.76%	18.0	3.62%	44.0
Surry County	3.01%	30.0	3.83%	54.5	3.06%	53.0	1.04%	66.0
Sussex County	1.00%	53.0	24.78%	2.0	-27.28%	135.0	20.71%	2.0
Tazewell County	-1.96%	93.0	3.08%	65.0	2.61%	64.0	10.68%	15.0
Warren County	0.34%	62.0	8.70%	22.0	0.32%	94.0	3.89%	42.0
Washington County	-1.55%	86.0	-2.40%	117.0	2.99%	54.0	2.35%	56.0
Westmoreland County	1.56%	46.0	18.21%	6.0	4.75%	31.0	-9.76%	131.0
Wise County	-7.36%	126.0	2.40%	74.5	7.33%	21.0	11.60%	14.0
Wythe County	-1.77%	91.0	6.39%	35.0	9.34%	10.0	4.26%	38.0
York County	9.68%	12.0	-5.14%	124.0	2.25%	71.0	-0.70%	86.0
Alexandria City	1.25%	49.0	-0.47%	99.5	-1.39%	108.0	-3.97%	115.0
Bedford City	14.95%	5.0	-0.48%	101.0	8.23%	14.0	-2.56%	108.0
Bristol City	0.81%	57.0	6.97%	31.0	4.92%	29.5	5.37%	31.0
Buena Vista City	-0.23%	70.0	8.37%	25.0	-2.58%	118.0	1.88%	60.0
Charlottesville City	3.22%	28.0	-5.26%	125.0	1.11%	81.0	4.40%	37.0
Chesapeake City	1.69%	43.0	1.40%	84.0	2.60%	65.0	-0.49%	84.0
Clifton Forge City	4.24%	23.0	6.82%	34.0	-1.53%	110.0	4.67%	34.0
Colonial Heights City	1.24%	50.0	1.90%	79.0	1.42%	77.5	3.23%	50.0
Covington City	0.36%	61.0	10.76%	18.0	4.03%	44.0	0.52%	72.0
Danville City	6.69%	20.0	8.63%	23.0	3.60%	46.0	4.54%	35.0
Emporia City	-4.25%	114.0	10.83%	17.0	6.40%	22.0	3.01%	52.0
Fairfax City	-0.96%	80.0	1.06%	86.0	-0.45%	101.0	-2.16%	100.5
Falls Church City	-4.88%	117.0	3.40%	60.0	-2.38%	117.0	-4.42%	119.0
Franklin City	7.50%	17.0	8.49%	24.0	-9.53%	130.0	4.99%	32.0
Fredericksburg City	-2.09%	94.0	7.71%	29.0	2.55%	66.5	-3.49%	111.0
Galax City	-8.08%	128.0	2.91%	68.0	0.80%	85.5	-2.94%	110.0
Hampton City	2.63%	33.0	3.07%	66.0	-1.59%	111.0	0.54%	71.0
Harrisonburg City	-0.87%	77.5	4.90%	43.0	4.25%	40.0	-0.58%	85.0
Hopewell City	-0.87%	77.5	8.21%	26.0	8.47%	13.0	-5.78%	127.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.4

Rates of Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores								
1=Strongest Change in Effort								
135=Weakest Change in Effort								
Locality	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank	Percentage	Rank
	Change in Revenue Effort from 1996/1997 to 1997/1998		Change in Revenue Effort from 1997/1998 to 1998/1999		Change in Revenue Effort from 1998/1999 to 1999/2000		Change in Revenue Effort from 1999/2000 to 2000/2001	
Lexington City	-4.81%	115.0	7.79%	28.0	7.90%	16.0	3.57%	45.0
Lynchburg City	3.62%	26.0	2.57%	70.0	2.79%	58.5	3.07%	51.0
Manassas City	-4.19%	112.0	13.62%	13.0	0.25%	97.0	1.63%	62.5
Manassas Park City	-5.30%	118.0	6.15%	38.0	2.79%	58.5	-3.84%	114.0
Martinsville City	-3.14%	103.0	5.87%	39.0	3.16%	51.0	7.10%	22.0
Newport News City	13.54%	8.0	-7.23%	127.0	2.55%	66.5	-1.63%	94.0
Norfolk City	2.40%	34.0	-1.00%	106.0	5.32%	27.0	-1.71%	96.0
Norton City	0.44%	59.0	0.55%	91.0	4.69%	33.0	-2.00%	98.0
Petersburg City	-3.99%	109.0	3.54%	58.0	0.45%	91.0	1.39%	64.0
Poquoson City	1.67%	44.0	1.57%	82.0	4.51%	36.0	-4.21%	116.0
Portsmouth City	-0.41%	74.5	0.67%	88.0	5.37%	26.0	-0.85%	88.0
Radford City	-3.43%	106.0	4.82%	44.0	-1.28%	105.0	3.47%	47.0
Richmond City	-4.06%	110.0	-2.37%	116.0	3.15%	52.0	2.46%	54.0
Roanoke City	-8.52%	130.0	-6.00%	126.0	8.70%	12.0	1.63%	62.5
Salem City	-0.40%	73.0	-0.80%	104.0	7.51%	19.0	-1.55%	91.0
Staunton City	0.38%	60.0	2.14%	77.0	5.50%	25.0	0.70%	69.0
Suffolk City	20.36%	4.0	-15.27%	134.0	0.35%	92.0	1.73%	61.0
Virginia Beach City	0.83%	56.0	-1.88%	113.0	4.74%	32.0	-2.78%	109.0
Waynesboro City	2.12%	38.0	2.65%	69.0	0.65%	90.0	-3.81%	113.0
Williamsburg City	4.43%	22.0	3.20%	63.0	4.23%	41.0	-0.46%	83.0
Winchester City	-1.44%	84.0	3.83%	54.5	1.27%	79.0	1.03%	67.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Strongest Average Change in Effort
 135=Weakest Average Change in Effort

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort, 1996/1997-2000/2001	Rank Score
Accomack County	-2.75%	134.0
Albemarle County	-1.41%	128.0
Alleghany County	6.22%	8.0
Amelia County	-4.06%	135.0
Amherst County	4.34%	20.0
Appomattox County	3.84%	28.0
Arlington County	-0.73%	121.0
Augusta County	0.66%	100.0
Bath County	4.00%	24.5
Bedford County	7.28%	5.0
Bland County	4.10%	22.5
Botetourt County	1.42%	75.0
Brunswick County	0.43%	105.0
Buchanan County	4.75%	15.5
Buckingham County	4.75%	15.5
Campbell County	2.41%	53.0
Caroline County	2.21%	57.0
Carroll County	2.95%	44.0
Charles City County	2.06%	62.0
Charlotte County	2.27%	56.0
Chesterfield County	0.80%	98.0
Clarke County	-2.52%	133.0
Craig County	2.12%	60.5
Culpeper County	1.42%	75.0
Cumberland County	8.39%	3.0
Dickenson County	5.26%	10.0
Dinwiddie County	1.16%	84.5
Essex County	1.54%	70.0
Fairfax County	-2.36%	132.0
Fauquier County	-0.50%	117.5
Floyd County	-0.55%	119.0
Fluvanna County	0.29%	109.0
Franklin County	1.42%	75.0
Frederick County	1.12%	88.0
Giles County	0.57%	102.0
Gloucester County	3.08%	39.0
Goochland County	3.42%	36.0
Grayson County	1.06%	91.0
Greene County	1.44%	73.0
Greensville County	4.71%	17.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores		
1=Strongest Average Change in Effort		
135=Weakest Average Change in Effort		
Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort, 1996/1997-2000/2001	Rank Score
Halifax County	0.20%	111.0
Hanover County	2.12%	60.5
Henrico County	0.72%	99.0
Henry County	2.37%	54.0
Highland County	-1.50%	129.0
Isle of Wight County	-1.24%	126.0
James City County	-0.23%	114.0
King and Queen County	7.06%	7.0
King George County	8.04%	4.0
King William County	0.92%	92.5
Lancaster County	-0.35%	115.0
Lee County	-0.90%	123.0
Loudoun County	0.49%	104.0
Louisa County	-0.50%	117.5
Lunenburg County	-0.81%	122.0
Madison County	3.75%	29.0
Mathews County	1.09%	89.5
Mecklenburg County	7.08%	6.0
Middlesex County	2.58%	50.0
Montgomery County	0.65%	101.0
Nelson County	4.78%	14.0
New Kent County	-1.36%	127.0
Northampton County	1.13%	86.5
Northumberland County	0.91%	94.0
Nottoway County	2.20%	58.0
Orange County	2.54%	51.0
Page County	11.17%	1.0
Patrick County	4.83%	12.0
Pittsylvania County	1.53%	71.0
Powhatan County	8.63%	2.0
Prince Edward County	3.96%	26.0
Prince George County	2.96%	42.5
Prince William County	0.53%	103.0
Pulaski County	4.13%	21.0
Rappahannock County	1.91%	66.0
Richmond County	2.36%	55.0
Roanoke County	-0.38%	116.0
Rockbridge County	1.13%	86.5
Rockingham County	2.97%	41.0
Russell County	2.96%	42.5

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Strongest Average Change in Effort
 135=Weakest Average Change in Effort

Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort, 1996/1997-2000/2001	Rank Score
Scott County	4.10%	22.5
Shenandoah County	1.97%	63.0
Smyth County	3.60%	32.5
Southampton County	1.09%	89.5
Spotsylvania County	1.28%	78.0
Stafford County	2.68%	49.0
Surry County	2.74%	48.0
Sussex County	4.80%	13.0
Tazewell County	3.60%	32.5
Warren County	3.32%	37.0
Washington County	0.35%	107.5
Westmoreland County	3.69%	30.0
Wise County	3.49%	35.0
Wythe County	4.56%	18.0
York County	1.52%	72.0
Alexandria City	-1.15%	125.0
Bedford City	5.04%	11.0
Bristol City	4.52%	19.0
Buena Vista City	1.86%	67.0
Charlottesville City	0.87%	97.0
Chesapeake City	1.30%	77.0
Clifton Forge City	3.55%	34.0
Colonial Heights City	1.95%	64.0
Covington City	3.92%	27.0
Danville City	5.87%	9.0
Emporia City	4.00%	24.5
Fairfax City	-0.63%	120.0
Falls Church City	-2.07%	131.0
Franklin City	2.86%	45.0
Fredericksburg City	1.17%	82.5
Galax City	-1.83%	130.0
Hampton City	1.16%	84.5
Harrisonburg City	1.93%	65.0
Hopewell City	2.51%	52.0
Lexington City	3.61%	31.0
Lynchburg City	3.01%	40.0
Manassas City	2.83%	47.0
Manassas Park City	-0.05%	112.0
Martinsville City	3.25%	38.0
Newport News City	1.81%	68.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 4.5

Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort by Locality, 1996/1997-2000/2001

Rank Scores		
1=Strongest Average Change in Effort		
135=Weakest Average Change in Effort		
Locality	Average Percentage Change in Revenue Effort, 1996/1997-2000/2001	Rank Score
Norfolk City	1.25%	79.0
Norton City	0.92%	92.5
Petersburg City	0.35%	107.5
Poquoson City	0.88%	96.0
Portsmouth City	1.19%	80.5
Radford City	0.90%	95.0
Richmond City	-0.21%	113.0
Roanoke City	-1.05%	124.0
Salem City	1.19%	80.5
Staunton City	2.18%	59.0
Suffolk City	1.79%	69.0
Virginia Beach City	0.23%	110.0
Waynesboro City	0.40%	106.0
Williamsburg City	2.85%	46.0
Winchester City	1.17%	82.5

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**MEDIAN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME,
2000**

Table 5

Table 5

Median Adjusted Gross Income on All State Tax Returns by Locality, 2000

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Lowest Income	135=Highest Income	61.68=Highest Stress	33.33=Lowest Stress
	Median Adjusted Gross Income, 2000	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Accomack County	\$17,139	2.0	61.27	
Albemarle County	\$34,739	116.0	48.49	
Alleghany County	\$27,391	97.0	53.83	
Amelia County	\$25,603	87.0	55.12	
Amherst County	\$24,566	78.0	55.88	
Appomattox County	\$22,448	54.0	57.41	
Arlington County	\$40,187	132.0	44.54	
Augusta County	\$28,419	98.0	53.08	
Bath County	\$22,751	59.0	57.19	
Bedford County	\$30,529	106.0	51.55	
Bland County	\$24,782	79.0	55.72	
Botetourt County	\$32,141	111.0	50.38	
Brunswick County	\$19,613	20.0	59.47	
Buchanan County	\$19,080	15.0	59.86	
Buckingham County	\$21,847	46.0	57.85	
Campbell County	\$25,531	85.0	55.18	
Caroline County	\$25,595	86.0	55.13	
Carroll County	\$20,842	36.0	58.58	
Charles City County	\$25,345	83.0	55.31	
Charlotte County	\$19,279	16.0	59.71	
Chesterfield County	\$37,428	124.0	46.54	
Clarke County	\$32,765	114.0	49.93	
Craig County	\$26,147	89.0	54.73	
Culpeper County	\$28,434	99.0	53.07	
Cumberland County	\$22,429	53.0	57.43	
Dickenson County	\$18,785	12.0	60.07	
Dinwiddie County	\$26,733	91.0	54.30	
Essex County	\$21,964	48.0	57.76	
Fairfax County	\$45,663	134.0	40.56	
Fauquier County	\$38,880	128.0	45.49	
Floyd County	\$24,162	73.0	56.17	
Fluvanna County	\$29,856	104.0	52.04	
Franklin County	\$23,418	67.0	56.71	
Frederick County	\$30,306	105.0	51.71	
Giles County	\$24,039	72.0	56.26	
Gloucester County	\$26,742	92.0	54.30	
Goochland County	\$36,178	121.0	47.45	
Grayson County	\$19,975	23.0	59.21	
Greene County	\$30,671	107.0	51.44	
Greensville County	\$20,618	32.0	58.74	
Halifax County	\$20,889	37.0	58.54	
Hanover County	\$38,812	127.0	45.54	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 5

Median Adjusted Gross Income on All State Tax Returns by Locality, 2000

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Lowest Income	135=Highest Income	61.68=Highest Stress	33.33=Lowest Stress
	Median Adjusted Gross Income, 2000	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score	
Henrico County	\$32,357	112.0	50.22	
Henry County	\$20,451	29.0	58.86	
Highland County	\$19,988	24.0	59.20	
Isle of Wight County	\$29,256	102.0	52.47	
James City County	\$33,441	115.0	49.43	
King and Queen County	\$23,188	63.0	56.88	
King George County	\$32,435	113.0	50.16	
King William County	\$31,265	109.0	51.01	
Lancaster County	\$21,546	44.0	58.07	
Lee County	\$17,555	3.0	60.96	
Loudoun County	\$55,633	135.0	33.33	
Louisa County	\$26,921	95.0	54.17	
Lunenburg County	\$18,560	9.0	60.23	
Madison County	\$25,673	88.0	55.07	
Mathews County	\$24,435	75.0	55.97	
Mecklenburg County	\$18,938	14.0	59.96	
Middlesex County	\$23,990	71.0	56.29	
Montgomery County	\$23,450	68.0	56.69	
Nelson County	\$24,239	74.0	56.11	
New Kent County	\$37,672	125.0	46.36	
Northampton County	\$16,575	1.0	61.68	
Northumberland County	\$20,505	31.0	58.82	
Nottoway County	\$19,369	17.0	59.65	
Orange County	\$26,830	93.0	54.23	
Page County	\$21,988	49.0	57.75	
Patrick County	\$21,950	47.0	57.77	
Pittsylvania County	\$23,321	65.0	56.78	
Powhatan County	\$38,781	126.0	45.56	
Prince Edward County	\$20,348	28.0	58.94	
Prince George County	\$31,105	108.0	51.13	
Prince William County	\$39,184	129.0	45.27	
Pulaski County	\$23,734	70.0	56.48	
Rappahannock County	\$29,801	103.0	52.08	
Richmond County	\$20,224	27.0	59.03	
Roanoke County	\$31,711	110.0	50.69	
Rockbridge County	\$24,477	77.0	55.94	
Rockingham County	\$26,223	90.0	54.67	
Russell County	\$19,801	21.0	59.33	
Scott County	\$22,072	50.0	57.69	
Shenandoah County	\$25,191	81.0	55.42	
Smyth County	\$20,483	30.0	58.84	
Southampton County	\$24,472	76.0	55.94	

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 5

Median Adjusted Gross Income on All State Tax Returns by Locality, 2000

Locality	Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
	1=Lowest Income	135=Highest Income	61.68=Highest Stress	33.33=Lowest Stress
	Median			
	Adjusted			
	Gross		Rank	Relative
	Income,		Score	Stress
	2000			Score
Spotsylvania County	\$35,618	119.0		47.85
Stafford County	\$40,083	131.0		44.61
Surry County	\$22,995	60.0		57.02
Sussex County	\$20,171	25.0		59.07
Tazewell County	\$20,684	33.0		58.69
Warren County	\$28,593	100.0		52.95
Washington County	\$22,997	61.0		57.01
Westmoreland County	\$19,875	22.0		59.28
Wise County	\$20,922	40.0		58.52
Wythe County	\$21,716	45.0		57.94
York County	\$34,935	117.0		48.35
Alexandria City	\$36,953	122.0		46.89
Bedford City	\$19,418	18.0		59.61
Bristol City	\$20,903	39.0		58.53
Buena Vista City	\$23,077	62.0		56.96
Charlottesville City	\$22,403	52.0		57.45
Chesapeake City	\$28,953	101.0		52.69
Clifton Forge City	\$18,486	8.0		60.29
Colonial Heights City	\$26,849	94.0		54.22
Covington City	\$20,837	35.0		58.58
Danville City	\$18,874	13.0		60.01
Emporia City	\$18,134	4.0		60.54
Fairfax City	\$39,496	130.0		45.04
Falls Church City	\$42,795	133.0		42.65
Franklin City	\$19,557	19.0		59.51
Fredericksburg City	\$24,826	80.0		55.69
Galax City	\$18,634	10.0		60.18
Hampton City	\$23,594	69.0		56.58
Harrisonburg City	\$20,748	34.0		58.65
Hopewell City	\$21,389	42.0		58.18
Lexington City	\$23,372	66.0		56.74
Lynchburg City	\$21,489	43.0		58.11
Manassas City	\$35,955	120.0		47.61
Manassas Park City	\$35,198	118.0		48.16
Martinsville City	\$18,246	6.0		60.46
Newport News City	\$22,370	51.0		57.47
Norfolk City	\$18,373	7.0		60.37
Norton City	\$18,202	5.0		60.49
Petersburg City	\$18,735	11.0		60.11
Poquoson City	\$37,127	123.0		46.76
Portsmouth City	\$20,172	26.0		59.06
Radford City	\$21,081	41.0		58.40

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 5

Median Adjusted Gross Income on All State Tax Returns by Locality, 2000

Rank Scores		Relative Stress Scores	
1=Lowest Income		61.68=Highest Stress	
135=Highest Income		33.33=Lowest Stress	
Locality	Median Adjusted Gross Income, 2000	Rank Score	Relative Stress Score
Richmond City	\$22,626	55.0	57.28
Roanoke City	\$20,899	38.0	58.54
Salem City	\$25,241	82.0	55.39
Staunton City	\$22,742	58.0	57.20
Suffolk City	\$25,426	84.0	55.25
Virginia Beach City	\$27,162	96.0	53.99
Waynesboro City	\$23,192	64.0	56.87
Williamsburg City	\$22,638	56.0	57.27
Winchester City	\$22,664	57.0	57.26

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**COMPOSITE FISCAL STRESS INDEX,
2000/2001**

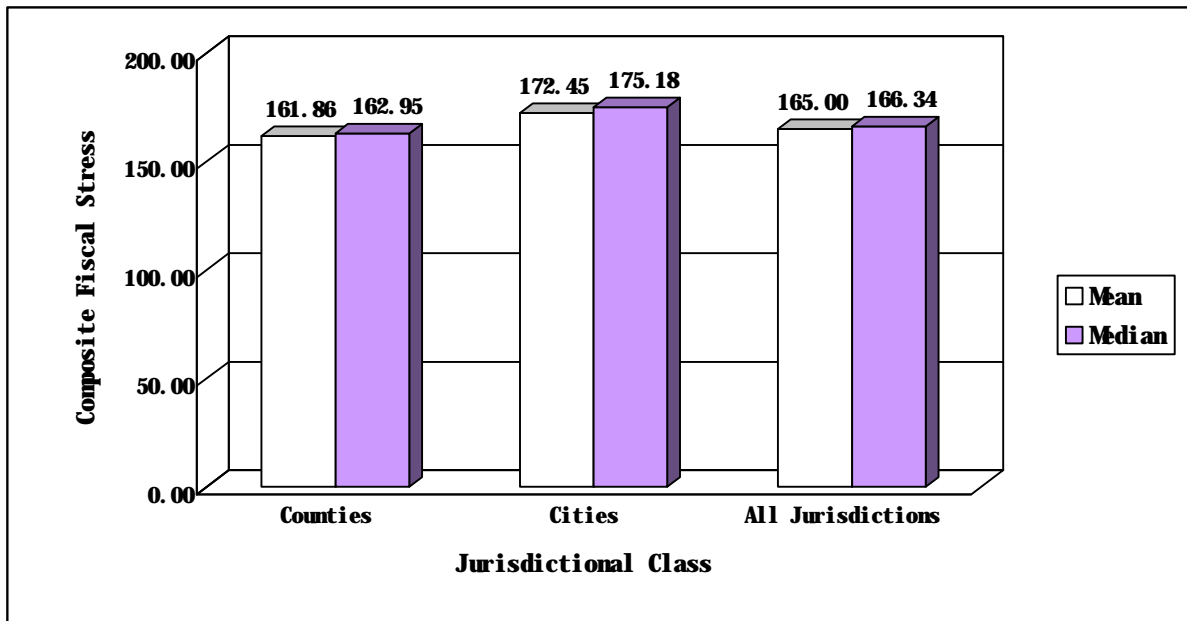
Tables 6.1-6.9/Chart 6

Table 6.1
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	95	70.4%	161.86	162.95
Cities	40	29.6%	172.45	175.18
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	165.00	166.34

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Chart 6
Mean and Median Levels of Composite Fiscal Stress, 2000/2001
by
Jurisdictional Class



Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.2

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores by Locality, 2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Highest Stress
 135=Lowest Stress

Locality	CLG	Rank Score
	Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2000/2001	
Accomack County	172.23	33.0
Albemarle County	148.42	124.0
Alleghany County	173.20	31.0
Amelia County	162.22	86.0
Amherst County	166.37	67.0
Appomattox County	164.69	72.0
Arlington County	141.60	130.0
Augusta County	159.37	103.0
Bath County	131.44	134.0
Bedford County	157.29	107.0
Bland County	164.66	73.0
Botetourt County	155.40	114.0
Brunswick County	171.35	37.0
Buchanan County	183.01	6.0
Buckingham County	168.10	55.0
Campbell County	164.82	71.0
Caroline County	164.57	75.0
Carroll County	168.35	53.0
Charles City County	170.66	43.0
Charlotte County	171.48	36.0
Chesterfield County	153.78	118.0
Clarke County	150.16	121.0
Craig County	160.85	94.0
Culpeper County	160.64	97.0
Cumberland County	168.97	47.0
Dickenson County	177.52	16.0
Dinwiddie County	164.58	74.0
Essex County	163.21	82.0
Fairfax County	138.99	132.0
Fauquier County	144.31	129.0
Floyd County	162.95	83.0
Fluvanna County	158.10	105.0
Franklin County	161.35	91.0
Frederick County	161.20	92.0
Giles County	165.93	69.0
Gloucester County	164.25	77.0
Goochland County	140.32	131.0
Grayson County	168.41	52.0
Greene County	160.79	95.0
Greensville County	179.15	12.0
Halifax County	162.89	84.0
Hanover County	148.86	123.0
Henrico County	155.95	111.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.2

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores by Locality, 2000/2001

Rank Scores
1=Highest Stress
135=Lowest Stress

Locality	CLG	Rank Score
	Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2000/2001	
Henry County	168.68	50.0
Highland County	159.93	101.0
Isle of Wight County	162.41	85.0
James City County	151.39	120.0
King and Queen County	171.24	39.0
King George County	162.01	88.0
King William County	157.12	108.0
Lancaster County	156.32	110.0
Lee County	171.64	35.0
Loudoun County	129.58	135.0
Louisa County	154.23	117.0
Lunenburg County	171.68	34.0
Madison County	160.78	96.0
Mathews County	160.16	99.0
Mecklenburg County	167.55	60.0
Middlesex County	158.08	106.0
Montgomery County	165.17	70.0
Nelson County	161.11	93.0
New Kent County	149.98	122.0
Northampton County	170.13	44.0
Northumberland County	160.12	100.0
Nottoway County	171.03	40.0
Orange County	160.48	98.0
Page County	167.91	58.0
Patrick County	167.98	56.5
Pittsylvania County	163.96	79.0
Powhatan County	153.31	119.0
Prince Edward County	169.84	46.0
Prince George County	162.05	87.0
Prince William County	155.78	112.0
Pulaski County	166.45	66.0
Rappahannock County	146.91	127.0
Richmond County	167.40	62.0
Roanoke County	158.63	104.0
Rockbridge County	164.28	76.0
Rockingham County	163.87	80.0
Russell County	170.01	45.0
Scott County	167.88	59.0
Shenandoah County	161.59	89.0
Smyth County	171.25	38.0
Southampton County	166.34	68.0
Spotsylvania County	155.49	113.0
Stafford County	154.63	115.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.2

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores by Locality, 2000/2001

Rank Scores
1=Highest Stress
135=Lowest Stress

Locality	CLG Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2000/2001	Rank Score
Surry County	148.41	125.0
Sussex County	177.88	15.0
Tazewell County	168.93	48.0
Warren County	161.39	90.0
Washington County	164.22	78.0
Westmoreland County	166.97	64.0
Wise County	174.94	26.0
Wythe County	168.88	49.0
York County	156.74	109.0
Alexandria City	147.17	126.0
Bedford City	175.85	22.0
Bristol City	181.14	9.0
Buena Vista City	176.68	19.0
Charlottesville City	172.60	32.0
Chesapeake City	167.98	56.5
Clifton Forge City	182.28	8.0
Colonial Heights City	167.41	61.0
Covington City	185.55	3.0
Danville City	176.59	21.0
Emporia City	186.62	1.0
Fairfax City	146.52	128.0
Falls Church City	136.25	133.0
Franklin City	177.10	18.0
Fredericksburg City	168.59	51.0
Galax City	176.64	20.0
Hampton City	178.90	13.0
Harrisonburg City	173.23	30.0
Hopewell City	183.29	5.0
Lexington City	175.24	24.0
Lynchburg City	178.32	14.0
Manassas City	159.39	102.0
Manassas Park City	163.55	81.0
Martinsville City	180.53	10.0
Newport News City	179.90	11.0
Norfolk City	186.56	2.0
Norton City	175.76	23.0
Petersburg City	182.31	7.0
Poquoson City	154.39	116.0
Portsmouth City	184.07	4.0
Radford City	173.54	29.0
Richmond City	175.13	25.0
Roanoke City	177.32	17.0
Salem City	170.92	41.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.2

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores by Locality, 2000/2001

Rank Scores
 1=Highest Stress
 135=Lowest Stress

Locality	CLG	Rank Score
	Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2000/2001	
Staunton City	173.81	28.0
Suffolk City	168.17	54.0
Virginia Beach City	167.00	63.0
Waynesboro City	174.37	27.0
Williamsburg City	170.68	42.0
Winchester City	166.54	65.0

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.3

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores and Classifications by Locality, 2000/2001

Locality	CLG	CLG
	Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2000/2001	Fiscal Stress Classification, 2000/2001
Emporia City	186.62	High Stress
Norfolk City	186.56	High Stress
Covington City	185.55	High Stress
Portsmouth City	184.07	High Stress
Hopewell City	183.29	High Stress
Buchanan County	183.01	High Stress
Petersburg City	182.31	High Stress
Clifton Forge City	182.28	High Stress
Bristol City	181.14	High Stress
Martinsville City	180.53	High Stress
Newport News City	179.90	High Stress
Greensville County	179.15	High Stress
Hampton City	178.90	High Stress
Lynchburg City	178.32	High Stress
Sussex County	177.88	High Stress
Dickenson County	177.52	High Stress
Roanoke City	177.32	High Stress
Franklin City	177.10	High Stress
Buena Vista City	176.68	High Stress
Galax City	176.64	High Stress
Danville City	176.59	High Stress
Bedford City	175.85	Above Average Stress
Norton City	175.76	Above Average Stress
Lexington City	175.24	Above Average Stress
Richmond City	175.13	Above Average Stress
Wise County	174.94	Above Average Stress
Waynesboro City	174.37	Above Average Stress
Staunton City	173.81	Above Average Stress
Radford City	173.54	Above Average Stress
Harrisonburg City	173.23	Above Average Stress
Alleghany County	173.20	Above Average Stress
Charlottesville City	172.60	Above Average Stress
Accomack County	172.23	Above Average Stress
Lunenburg County	171.68	Above Average Stress
Lee County	171.64	Above Average Stress
Charlotte County	171.48	Above Average Stress
Brunswick County	171.35	Above Average Stress
Smyth County	171.25	Above Average Stress
King and Queen County	171.24	Above Average Stress
Nottoway County	171.03	Above Average Stress
Salem City	170.92	Above Average Stress
Williamsburg City	170.68	Above Average Stress
Charles City County	170.66	Above Average Stress
Northampton County	170.13	Above Average Stress
Russell County	170.01	Above Average Stress
Prince Edward County	169.84	Above Average Stress
Cumberland County	168.97	Above Average Stress

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.3

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores and Classifications by Locality, 2000/2001

Locality	CLG	CLG
	Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2000/2001	Fiscal Stress Classification, 2000/2001
Tazewell County	168.93	Above Average Stress
Wythe County	168.88	Above Average Stress
Henry County	168.68	Above Average Stress
Fredericksburg City	168.59	Above Average Stress
Grayson County	168.41	Above Average Stress
Carroll County	168.35	Above Average Stress
Suffolk City	168.17	Above Average Stress
Buckingham County	168.10	Above Average Stress
Patrick County	167.98	Above Average Stress
Chesapeake City	167.98	Above Average Stress
Page County	167.91	Above Average Stress
Scott County	167.88	Above Average Stress
Mecklenburg County	167.55	Above Average Stress
Colonial Heights City	167.41	Above Average Stress
Richmond County	167.40	Above Average Stress
Virginia Beach City	167.00	Above Average Stress
Westmoreland County	166.97	Above Average Stress
Winchester City	166.54	Above Average Stress
Pulaski County	166.45	Above Average Stress
Amherst County	166.37	Above Average Stress
Southampton County	166.34	Above Average Stress
Giles County	165.93	Above Average Stress
Montgomery County	165.17	Above Average Stress
Campbell County	164.82	Below Average Stress
Appomattox County	164.69	Below Average Stress
Bland County	164.66	Below Average Stress
Dinwiddie County	164.58	Below Average Stress
Caroline County	164.57	Below Average Stress
Rockbridge County	164.28	Below Average Stress
Gloucester County	164.25	Below Average Stress
Washington County	164.22	Below Average Stress
Pittsylvania County	163.96	Below Average Stress
Rockingham County	163.87	Below Average Stress
Manassas Park City	163.55	Below Average Stress
Essex County	163.21	Below Average Stress
Floyd County	162.95	Below Average Stress
Halifax County	162.89	Below Average Stress
Isle of Wight County	162.41	Below Average Stress
Amelia County	162.22	Below Average Stress
Prince George County	162.05	Below Average Stress
King George County	162.01	Below Average Stress
Shenandoah County	161.59	Below Average Stress
Warren County	161.39	Below Average Stress
Franklin County	161.35	Below Average Stress
Frederick County	161.20	Below Average Stress
Nelson County	161.11	Below Average Stress
Craig County	160.85	Below Average Stress

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.3

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores and Classifications by Locality, 2000/2001

Locality	CLG	CLG
	Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2000/2001	Fiscal Stress Classification, 2000/2001
Greene County	160.79	Below Average Stress
Madison County	160.78	Below Average Stress
Culpeper County	160.64	Below Average Stress
Orange County	160.48	Below Average Stress
Mathews County	160.16	Below Average Stress
Northumberland County	160.12	Below Average Stress
Highland County	159.93	Below Average Stress
Manassas City	159.39	Below Average Stress
Augusta County	159.37	Below Average Stress
Roanoke County	158.63	Below Average Stress
Fluvanna County	158.10	Below Average Stress
Middlesex County	158.08	Below Average Stress
Bedford County	157.29	Below Average Stress
King William County	157.12	Below Average Stress
York County	156.74	Below Average Stress
Lancaster County	156.32	Below Average Stress
Henrico County	155.95	Below Average Stress
Prince William County	155.78	Below Average Stress
Spotsylvania County	155.49	Below Average Stress
Botetourt County	155.40	Below Average Stress
Stafford County	154.63	Below Average Stress
Poquoson City	154.39	Below Average Stress
Louisa County	154.23	Below Average Stress
Chesterfield County	153.78	Low Stress
Powhatan County	153.31	Low Stress
James City County	151.39	Low Stress
Clarke County	150.16	Low Stress
New Kent County	149.98	Low Stress
Hanover County	148.86	Low Stress
Albemarle County	148.42	Low Stress
Surry County	148.41	Low Stress
Alexandria City	147.17	Low Stress
Rappahannock County	146.91	Low Stress
Fairfax City	146.52	Low Stress
Fauquier County	144.31	Low Stress
Arlington County	141.60	Low Stress
Goochland County	140.32	Low Stress
Fairfax County	138.99	Low Stress
Falls Church City	136.25	Low Stress
Bath County	131.44	Low Stress
Loudoun County	129.58	Low Stress

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.4

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2000/2001

City	County	CLG	
		Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2000/2001	
		City Value	County Value
Alexandria City	Arlington County	147.17	141.60
	Fairfax County	147.17	138.99
Bedford City	Bedford County	175.85	157.29
Bristol City	Washington County	181.14	164.22
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	176.68	164.28
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	172.60	148.42
Chesapeake City	-----	167.98	-----
Clifton Forge City	Alleghany County	182.28	173.20
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	167.41	153.78
	Prince George County	167.41	162.05
Covington City	Alleghany County	185.55	173.20
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	176.59	163.96
Emporia City	Greensville County	186.62	179.15
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	146.52	138.99
Falls Church City	Arlington County	136.25	141.60
	Fairfax County	136.25	138.99
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	177.10	162.41
	Southampton County	177.10	166.34
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	168.59	155.49
	Stafford County	168.59	154.63
Galax City	Carroll County	176.64	168.35
	Grayson County	176.64	168.41
Hampton City	York County	178.90	156.74
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	173.23	163.87
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	183.29	153.78
	Prince George County	183.29	162.05
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	175.24	164.28
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	178.32	166.37
	Bedford County	178.32	157.29
	Campbell County	178.32	164.82
Manassas City	Prince William County	159.39	155.78
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	163.55	155.78
Martinsville City	Henry County	180.53	168.68
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	179.90	162.41
	James City County	179.90	151.39
	York County	179.90	156.74
Norfolk City	-----	186.56	-----
Norton City	Wise County	175.76	174.94
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	182.31	153.78
	Dinwiddie County	182.31	164.58
	Prince George County	182.31	162.05
Poquoson City	York County	154.39	156.74
Portsmouth City	-----	184.07	-----

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.4

Composite Fiscal Stress Index Scores
of
Adjacent Cities and Counties, 2000/2001

City	County	CLG	
		Fiscal Stress Index Score, 2000/2001	
		City Value	County Value
Radford City	Montgomery County	173.54	165.17
	Pulaski County	173.54	166.45
Richmond City	Chesterfield County	175.13	153.78
	Henrico County	175.13	155.95
Roanoke City	Roanoke County	177.32	158.63
Salem City	Roanoke County	170.92	158.63
Staunton City	Augusta County	173.81	159.37
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County	168.17	162.41
	Southampton County	168.17	166.34
Virginia Beach City	-----	167.00	-----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County	174.37	159.37
Williamsburg City	James City County	170.68	151.39
	York County	170.68	156.74
Winchester City	Frederick County	166.54	161.20

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.5

Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on the
CLG Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001

City	County	City/County
		Fiscal Stress Index Ratio, 2000/2001
Alexandria City	Arlington County	1.04
	Fairfax County	1.06
Bedford City	Bedford County	1.12
Bristol City	Washington County	1.10
Buena Vista City	Rockbridge County	1.08
Charlottesville City	Albemarle County	1.16
Chesapeake City	-----	----
Clifton Forge City	Alleghany County	1.05
Colonial Heights City	Chesterfield County	1.09
	Prince George County	1.03
Covington City	Alleghany County	1.07
Danville City	Pittsylvania County	1.08
Emporia City	Greensville County	1.04
Fairfax City	Fairfax County	1.05
Falls Church City	Arlington County	0.96
	Fairfax County	0.98
Franklin City	Isle of Wight County	1.09
	Southampton County	1.06
Fredericksburg City	Spotsylvania County	1.08
	Stafford County	1.09
Galax City	Carroll County	1.05
	Grayson County	1.05
Hampton City	York County	1.14
Harrisonburg City	Rockingham County	1.06
Hopewell City	Chesterfield County	1.19
	Prince George County	1.13
Lexington City	Rockbridge County	1.07
Lynchburg City	Amherst County	1.07
	Bedford County	1.13
	Campbell County	1.08
Manassas City	Prince William County	1.02
Manassas Park City	Prince William County	1.05
Martinsville City	Henry County	1.07
Newport News City	Isle of Wight County	1.11
	James City County	1.19
	York County	1.15
Norfolk City	-----	----
Norton City	Wise County	1.005
Petersburg City	Chesterfield County	1.19
	Dinwiddie County	1.11
	Prince George County	1.13
Poquoson City	York County	0.99
Portsmouth City	-----	----

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.5

Ratio Scores
for
Adjacent Cities and Counties
on the
CLG Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001

City	County		City/County
			Fiscal Stress Index Ratio, 2000/2001
Radford City	Montgomery County		1.05
	Pulaski County		1.04
Richmond City	Chesterfield County		1.14
	Henrico County		1.12
Roanoke City	Roanoke County		1.12
Salem City	Roanoke County		1.08
Staunton City	Augusta County		1.09
Suffolk City	Isle of Wight County		1.04
	Southampton County		1.01
Virginia Beach City	-----		----
Waynesboro City	Augusta County		1.09
Williamsburg City	James City County		1.13
	York County		1.09
Winchester City	Frederick County		1.03

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region				
Southwest Virginia (PD's 1, 2, 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.6%	170.75	168.93
Cities	3	2.2%	177.85	176.64
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	172.08	170.63
Southern Piedmont-Valley Industrial Zone (PD's 4, 5, 11, 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	16	11.9%	163.98	164.75
Cities	9	6.7%	177.88	177.32
Sub-Group Summary	25	18.5%	168.99	166.45
Northern Valley (PD's 6, 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	10	7.4%	158.11	161.30
Cities	6	4.4%	173.31	174.09
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	163.81	164.07
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	141.49	140.29
Cities	5	3.7%	150.58	147.17
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	146.54	146.52
Northern Piedmont (PD's 9, 10, 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	14	10.4%	156.60	159.29
Cities	2	1.5%	170.59	170.59
Sub-Group Summary	16	11.9%	158.35	160.56

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.6
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Region and Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Southside (PD's 13, 14, 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	15	11.1%	167.81	168.97
Cities	4	3.0%	179.91	182.80
Sub-Group Summary	19	14.1%	170.36	169.84
Richmond (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	153.27	153.31
Cities	1	.7%	175.13	175.13
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	156.00	153.54
Chesapeake Fringe (PD's 17, 18, 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	12	8.9%	163.94	163.73
Sub-Group Summary	12	8.9%	163.94	163.73
Tidewater (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	159.22	159.57
Cities	10	7.4%	173.47	173.89
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	169.40	168.07
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	165.00	166.34

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.7
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Planning District LENOWISCO (PD 1)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	171.49	171.64
Cities	1	.7%	175.76	175.76
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	172.56	173.29
Cumberland Plateau (PD 2)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	174.87	173.77
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	174.87	173.77
Mount Rogers (PD 3)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.4%	167.63	168.38
Cities	2	1.5%	178.89	178.89
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	170.44	168.64
New River Valley (PD 4)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	165.13	165.55
Cities	1	.7%	173.54	173.54
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	166.81	165.93
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany (PD 5)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	162.02	159.74
Cities	4	3.0%	179.02	179.80
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	170.52	172.06

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.7
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Central Shenandoah (PD 6)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	155.78	159.93
Cities	5	3.7%	174.66	174.37
Sub-Group Summary	10	7.4%	165.22	168.75
Northern Shenandoah Valley (PD 7)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	160.45	161.39
Cities	1	.7%	166.54	166.54
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	161.47	161.49
Northern Virginia (PD 8)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	141.49	140.29
Cities	5	3.7%	150.58	147.17
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	146.54	146.52
Rappahannock-Rapidan (PD 9)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	154.62	160.48
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	154.62	160.48
Thomas Jefferson (PD 10)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	156.53	158.10
Cities	1	.7%	172.60	172.60
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	159.21	159.44

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.7
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Region 2000 (PD 11)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	163.29	164.75
Cities	2	1.5%	177.09	177.09
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	167.89	165.59
West Piedmont (PD 12)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	165.49	165.97
Cities	2	1.5%	178.56	178.56
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	169.85	168.33
Southside (PD 13)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	3	2.2%	167.27	167.55
Sub-Group Summary	3	2.2%	167.27	167.55
Piedmont (PD 14)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	169.05	169.84
Sub-Group Summary	7	5.2%	169.05	169.84
Richmond Regional (PD 15)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	7	5.2%	153.27	153.31
Cities	1	.7%	175.13	175.13
Sub-Group Summary	8	5.9%	156.00	153.54

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.7
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
RADCO (PD 16)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	159.17	158.75
Cities	1	.7%	168.59	168.59
Sub-Group Summary	5	3.7%	161.06	162.01
Northern Neck (PD 17)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	162.70	163.54
Sub-Group Summary	4	3.0%	162.70	163.54
Middle Peninsula (PD 18)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.4%	162.35	161.69
Sub-Group Summary	6	4.4%	162.35	161.69
Crater (PD 19)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	5	3.7%	166.41	164.58
Cities	4	3.0%	179.91	182.80
Sub-Group Summary	9	6.7%	172.41	177.88
Accomack-Norhampton (PD 22)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	2	1.5%	171.18	171.18
Sub-Group Summary	2	1.5%	171.18	171.18

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

(continued)

Table 6.7
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Planning District
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Hampton Roads (PD 23)				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	4	3.0%	159.22	159.57
Cities	10	7.4%	173.47	173.89
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	169.40	168.07
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	165.00	166.34

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.8
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Population, 2000
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Population, 2000 100,000 or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	6	4.4%	145.95	147.69
Cities	8	5.9%	173.34	177.02
Sub-Group Summary	14	10.4%	161.60	161.48
25,000 to 99,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	39	28.9%	162.35	162.41
Cities	8	5.9%	173.49	174.91
Sub-Group Summary	47	34.8%	164.25	163.96
10,000 to 24,999				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	37	27.4%	164.81	165.93
Cities	15	11.1%	167.44	170.68
Sub-Group Summary	52	38.5%	165.56	167.19
9,999 or lower				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	13	9.6%	159.38	160.85
Cities	9	6.7%	179.08	176.68
Sub-Group Summary	22	16.3%	167.44	169.82
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	165.00	166.34

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 6.9
Descriptive Statistics
for
Composite Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000
and
Jurisdictional Class

	Fiscal Stress Index, 2000/2001			
	No. of Localities	Pct. of Localities	Mean	Median
Pct. Change in Population, 1996-2000 10.00% or higher				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	10	7.4%	154.58	155.06
Cities	2	1.5%	165.86	165.86
Sub-Group Summary	12	8.9%	156.46	155.64
5.00% to 9.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	26	19.3%	158.00	159.28
Cities	4	3.0%	165.48	170.60
Sub-Group Summary	30	22.2%	159.00	160.56
0.01% to 4.99%				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	48	35.6%	163.62	165.00
Cities	19	14.1%	168.93	172.60
Sub-Group Summary	67	49.6%	165.13	166.97
No change or decline				
Jurisdictional Class				
Counties	11	8.1%	169.94	170.01
Cities	15	11.1%	179.64	180.53
Sub-Group Summary	26	19.3%	175.54	176.84
All Jurisdictions	135	100.0%	165.00	166.34

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

**COUNTIES AND CITIES
BY
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Tables 7.1-7.2

Table 7.1

Counties and Cities
by
Population, 2000
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Population, 2000	Locality
100,000 or higher	969,749	Fairfax County
	425,257	Virginia Beach City
	280,813	Prince William County
	262,300	Henrico County
	259,903	Chesterfield County
	234,403	Norfolk City
	199,184	Chesapeake City
	197,790	Richmond City
	189,453	Arlington County
	180,150	Newport News City
	169,599	Loudoun County
	146,437	Hampton City
	128,283	Alexandria City
	100,565	Portsmouth City
25,000 to 99,999	94,911	Roanoke City
	92,446	Stafford County
	90,395	Spotsylvania County
	86,320	Hanover County
	85,778	Roanoke County
	84,186	Albemarle County
	83,629	Montgomery County
	67,725	Rockingham County
	65,615	Augusta County
	65,269	Lynchburg City
	63,677	Suffolk City
	61,745	Pittsylvania County
	60,371	Bedford County
	59,209	Frederick County
	57,930	Henry County
	56,297	York County
	55,139	Fauquier County
	51,103	Washington County
	51,078	Campbell County
	48,411	Danville City
	48,102	James City County
	47,286	Franklin County
	44,598	Tazewell County
	42,209	Wise County
	40,453	Harrisonburg City
	40,099	Charlottesville City
	38,305	Accomack County
	37,355	Halifax County
	35,135	Manassas City
	35,127	Pulaski County
	35,075	Shenandoah County

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.1

Counties and Cities
by
Population, 2000
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Population, 2000	Locality
25,000 to 99,999	34,780	Gloucester County
	34,262	Culpeper County
	33,740	Petersburg City
	33,124	Prince George County
	33,081	Smyth County
	32,380	Mecklenburg County
	31,894	Amherst County
	31,584	Warren County
	30,496	Botetourt County
	29,728	Isle of Wight County
	29,258	Russell County
	29,245	Carroll County
	27,599	Wythe County
	26,978	Buchanan County
	25,881	Orange County
	25,627	Louisa County
10,000 to 24,999	24,747	Salem City
	24,533	Dinwiddie County
	23,853	Staunton City
	23,589	Lee County
	23,585	Winchester City
	23,403	Scott County
	23,177	Page County
	22,377	Powhatan County
	22,277	Hopewell City
	22,121	Caroline County
	21,498	Fairfax City
	20,808	Rockbridge County
	20,047	Fluvanna County
	19,720	Prince Edward County
	19,520	Waynesboro City
	19,407	Patrick County
	19,279	Fredericksburg City
	18,419	Brunswick County
	17,482	Southampton County
	17,367	Bristol City
	16,897	Colonial Heights City
	16,881	Grayson County
	16,863	Goochland County
	16,803	King George County
	16,718	Westmoreland County
	16,657	Giles County
	16,395	Dickenson County
	15,859	Radford City
	15,725	Nottoway County

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.1

Counties and Cities
by
Population, 2000
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Population, 2000	Locality
10,000 to 24,999	15,623	Buckingham County
	15,416	Martinsville City
	15,244	Greene County
	14,445	Nelson County
	13,874	Floyd County
	13,705	Appomattox County
	13,462	New Kent County
	13,146	King William County
	13,146	Lunenburg County
	13,093	Northampton County
	12,926	Alleghany County
	12,652	Clarke County
	12,520	Madison County
	12,504	Sussex County
	12,471	Charlotte County
	12,259	Northumberland County
	11,998	Williamsburg City
	11,567	Lancaster County
	11,566	Poquoson City
	11,560	Greensville County
	11,400	Amelia County
	10,377	Falls Church City
	10,290	Manassas Park City
9,999 or lower	9,989	Essex County
	9,932	Middlesex County
	9,207	Mathews County
	9,017	Cumberland County
	8,809	Richmond County
	8,346	Franklin City
	6,983	Rappahannock County
	6,926	Charles City County
	6,871	Bland County
	6,867	Lexington City
	6,837	Galax City
	6,829	Surry County
	6,630	King and Queen County
	6,349	Buena Vista City
	6,303	Covington City
	6,299	Bedford City
	5,665	Emporia City
	5,091	Craig County
	5,048	Bath County
	4,289	Clifton Forge City
	3,904	Norton City
	2,536	Highland County

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.2

Counties and Cities
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000	Locality
10.00% or higher	30.66%	Loudoun County
	23.80%	Sussex County
	19.89%	Spotsylvania County
	19.33%	Fluvanna County
	14.62%	Greene County
	12.10%	Hanover County
	11.61%	James City County
	11.04%	Prince William County
	10.78%	Powhatan County
	10.74%	Suffolk City
	10.71%	Stafford County
	10.65%	Manassas Park City
5.00% to 9.99%	9.65%	Frederick County
	9.62%	Amelia County
	9.05%	Louisa County
	9.04%	Harrisonburg City
	8.99%	Brunswick County
	8.56%	New Kent County
	7.43%	Rappahannock County
	7.30%	Accomack County
	7.07%	Culpeper County
	6.95%	Orange County
	6.66%	Bedford County
	6.63%	Botetourt County
	6.52%	Chesapeake City
	6.46%	Alexandria City
	6.35%	King George County
	6.24%	Fauquier County
	6.17%	Chesterfield County
	6.16%	Albemarle County
	6.08%	Cumberland County
	6.02%	King William County
	5.98%	Fairfax County
	5.73%	Radford City
	5.68%	Henrico County
	5.66%	Middlesex County
	5.62%	York County
	5.55%	Franklin County
	5.44%	Nelson County
	5.42%	Isle of Wight County
	5.11%	Floyd County
	5.01%	Pittsylvania County

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.2

Counties and Cities
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000	Locality
0.01% to 4.99%	4.98%	Bedford City
	4.95%	Waynesboro City
	4.82%	Falls Church City
	4.74%	Wise County
	4.58%	Warren County
	4.56%	Rockbridge County
	4.54%	Montgomery County
	4.44%	Gloucester County
	4.34%	Prince Edward County
	4.26%	Manassas City
	4.19%	Rockingham County
	4.05%	Essex County
	3.95%	Dinwiddie County
	3.89%	Northumberland County
	3.85%	Roanoke County
	3.82%	Augusta County
	3.78%	Patrick County
	3.47%	Surry County
	3.47%	Shenandoah County
	3.46%	Buckingham County
	3.37%	Charles City County
	3.37%	Caroline County
	3.36%	Fairfax City
	3.22%	Amherst County
	3.19%	Prince George County
	3.12%	Mecklenburg County
	3.07%	Charlotte County
	3.05%	Appomattox County
	3.03%	Washington County
	2.80%	Arlington County
	2.60%	Wythe County
	2.43%	Richmond County
	2.40%	Buena Vista City
	2.36%	Campbell County
	2.26%	Hampton City
	2.19%	Giles County
	2.03%	Charlottesville City
	2.00%	Virginia Beach City
	2.00%	King and Queen County
	1.94%	Staunton City
	1.82%	Craig County
	1.79%	Madison County

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.2

Counties and Cities
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000	Locality
0.01% to 4.99%	1.69%	Grayson County
	1.58%	Goochland County
	1.52%	Pulaski County
	1.49%	Newport News City
	1.46%	Lancaster County
	1.46%	Poquoson City
	1.45%	Nottoway County
	1.32%	Westmoreland County
	1.21%	Page County
	1.18%	Colonial Heights City
	1.18%	Mathews County
	1.16%	Emporia City
	.96%	Bath County
	.88%	Scott County
	.84%	Carroll County
	.82%	Williamsburg City
	.79%	Winchester City
	.72%	Northampton County
	.54%	Galax City
	.52%	Greensville County
	.41%	Clarke County
	.40%	Richmond City
	.40%	Henry County
	.35%	Lunenburg County
	.19%	Salem City
No change or decline	-.10%	Southampton County
	-.14%	Russell County
	-.36%	Smyth County
	-.42%	Bland County
	-.92%	Halifax County
	-.96%	Lynchburg City
	-1.06%	Petersburg City
	-1.32%	Bristol City
	-1.35%	Norfolk City
	-1.50%	Portsmouth City
	-1.71%	Lee County
	-1.90%	Lexington City
	-2.15%	Roanoke City
	-2.29%	Hopewell City
	-2.40%	Norton City
	-2.43%	Martinsville City
	-2.46%	Highland County

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government

Table 7.2

Counties and Cities
by
Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000
[Descending-Order Distribution]

Demographic Class	Percentage Change in Population, 1996-2000	Locality
No change or decline	-2.52%	Clifton Forge City
	-2.81%	Alleghany County
	-3.26%	Tazewell County
	-3.56%	Dickenson County
	-4.50%	Covington City
	-5.16%	Franklin City
	-5.45%	Danville City
	-6.65%	Buchanan County
	-8.20%	Fredericksburg City

Source: Staff, Commission on Local Government